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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1871. NO. 137.

FIRST EDITION.

PEACE.

THE TERMS CONCLUDED.

Cession of Alsace and Metz.

Indemnity of Five Milliards of Francs.

Germans to Enter Paris To-day.

Peace to be Proclaimed when the Assembly Ratifies These Conditions.

Territory and Fortifications to be Held Until Terms are Fulfilled.

FRANCE.

The Terms of Peace.

PARIS, SUNDAY, February 26, 9½ LONDON, 2 P. M.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and the Consultative Commission have accepted the following conditions:

First, Cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France.

Second, Payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.

Third, A portion of French territory with some fortified towns, like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth, The German army to enter Paris on Monday, and occupy the Champs Elysees.

Fifth, Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

Thiers and the delegation start to Bordeaux to-day.

The French Minister of Commerce—Negotiations to be Resumed.

PARIS, February 25.—M. Ponier Quertier has been appointed Minister of Commerce. He has gone to Versailles yesterday and after his return consulted the commission of fifteen. It is believed that negotiations will be resumed to-day. It is said the present difficulty is respecting the treaty of commerce.

The newspapers oppose Prussia's alleged intention of imposing a commercial treaty on France. The *Temps* says the proclamation of the republic in France will not for a long time exceed 13,000,000 francs—an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 thalers is therefore excessive.

The sympathetic words in President Grant's message towards the German Empire are a painful surprise to the French Democracy.

Thiers and Picard not at Bordeaux—The Armistice to be Prolonged Forty-eight hours.

BORDEAUX, February 25.—Thiers and Favre have not yet arrived here. The departure of Thiers from Paris even has not yet been announced, and it is considered that the Assembly at Bordeaux cannot end the armistice will be prolonged forty-eight hours.

Peace Preliminaries Finally Settled—The Terms Believed to be Severe.

PARIS, Saturday night, February 25.—The preliminaries of peace were finally settled to-day. The exact terms are unknown, but are believed to be severe. Bismarck has been pitiless throughout the negotiations.

The *Rappel* says Thiers and the Commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux to-morrow to submit the conditions agreed upon to the Assembly. It is hoped they will be immediately adopted, and that a further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary. Thiers was at Versailles all day to-day.

The French View of Grant's Message.

PARIS, February 26.—The *Siecle*, referring to the recent message of President Grant says: "Nothing is more incomprehensible how the President could compare the institutions of Germany and those of the United States, and the comparison must have surprised Bismarck himself.

A public demonstration was made on the 24th of February, the anniversary of the abdication of Louis Philippe. The proceedings were orderly, and to-day perfect tranquility prevails.

Uneasiness at Amiens.

LONDON, February 26.—*The Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens, saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of the report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that the fortress should not be ceded to the Germans.

PRUSSIA.

The Terms of Peace Agreed On—The Armistice Not to be Prolonged.

VERSAILLES, February 24, Midnight.—Thiers, Favre and Bismarck held a long conference on Friday. The terms of peace have been agreed upon, but their exact nature is profound secret. It is only known that they resemble previous accounts, and will be submitted on Saturday to the consultation of a committee. Peace is certain. The armistice is not to be prolonged. The Prussians enter Paris on Monday.

Railway Communication to be Reopened.

HAVRE, February 25.—Railway service from Havre and Dieppe to Paris will recommence on Sunday.

ENGLAND.

Uneasiness in the North of France on the Subject of Peace—Everything in Readiness to Inundate the Country.

LONDON, February 25.—Great uneasiness is felt in the North of France on the subject of peace negotiations. Everything is in readiness to inundate the country.

The *Echo du Nord* protests against the theory of revenge as but the opinion of a faction, and contrary to the interests of the nation and progress.

A peaceful solution of the Alsace question is possible.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The subscriptions to the French relief fund amounts to $108,660. The proceeds of Wendell Phillips's lecture in this city March 1, before the Mercantile Library Association, will be given to the French relief fund.

BOSTON, February 25.—The loading of the steamer Worcester with supplies for France was finished today, but may not be ready to sail before Wednesday.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The bark Midas cleared yesterday for Havre with 10,964 barrels of flour, and the bark Hunter with 3,812 barrels of flour on board, contributed by A. T. Stewart, on Friday, for Queenstown.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Great Excitement Over a Report of the Failure of the Wheeling Savings Institution—Run on the Bank Saturday—All Demands Met.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 26, 1871.

A great excitement was created on Saturday by the reported failure of the Wheeling Savings Institution, one of the oldest and hitherto considered one of the soundest banking establishments of the city. It is stated on good authority that the affairs of the bank are in a bad condition, and that its available funds will fall far short at present of meeting its liabilities. There was a heavy run on the bank on Saturday, but up to the time of closing all demands were promptly paid. The directors met on Saturday evening to consider the situation. It is stated that about $50,000 belonging to the city of Wheeling are deposited in the institution.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—Two Men Killed and One Badly Scalded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 26, 1871.

At about 4:45 this evening a terrible explosion occurred at the Twilight well on the hill above Parker's Landing, owned by Kern & Tillinghast. Charles Tillinghast and John Trocks were instantly killed, and W. H. Kern badly scalded. The explosion was caused by a too high pressure of steam. The derrick and engine house are a total wreck. Portions of the boiler were thrown into the river a distance of several hundred yards.

Mr. Charles Tillinghast, who was a large-framed, fleshy man, was blown fully two hundred feet over the side of the hill. When picked up, but two slight marks were found on his body. His body remained warm for several hours, and at nine o'clock he still had warm blood coursing through his veins. Some of the physicians in attendance contended that he was merely in a state of coma, but up to this hour there has been no signs of breathing, and his death is conceded.

WOOSTER, O.

Arrest and Confession of an Incendiary—He Causes the Arrest of Two Accomplices—All Three Members of a Fire Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., February 25, 1871.

The marshal of Wooster to-day arrested Charles, *alias* Skipper Rice, for setting fire to the property which was destroyed on the night of February 23d. Rice confessed the crime, and gave information which caused the arrest of Marsh Prance, Benjamin Beistle and Joseph Shippley as accessories, all of whom are members of the Relief Fire Company. The evidence is such as will undoubtedly send them up for some time. The citizens are very indignant, and propose to push the matter to its fullest extent. This has been the third fire in two weeks, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MANSFIELD, O.

Fire Saturday Night—Loss $2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 26, 1871.

A fire last night about one o'clock destroyed a building on Third street, near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad crossing, owned by Ott & Reinold, and used for the manufacture of a fertilizer from phosphate of lime. Loss about two thousand dollars; no insurance. As the building has not been in use for two or three months, the fire must either have caught from a spark of a passing locomotive or have been the work of an incendiary.

The British schooners Investigator and Grace were seized yesterday at Eastport, Me., by the revenue cutter Vigilant, for violating the coasting laws.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD presented the credentials of his successor, Thos. White Ferry, for the term commencing March 4.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the Senate took up the House bill for funding for the celebration of the one hundred and third anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia. The Chair stated the question to be on the amendment for a similar exposition in New York.

Mr. FENTON, in the absence of his colleague, called for a vote on the amendment, when it was rejected by a large negative vote. The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate non-concurred in the amendment of the House to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

Messrs. Howard, Kellogg and Flanagan were appointed as said committee.

The Senate then took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and discussed the various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment proposing a reduction in the item for inland mail transportation, of nearly half a million dollars, was defeated, 19 to 33. The clause making an appropriation for postage stamped envelopes was discussed, upon the expediency of continuing the practice of the Government in furnishing stamped envelopes with business cards and addresses printed thereon. The clause was adopted as amended, to prohibit any engraving or lithographing on envelopes, or any other printing, than the request to return the letter if not called for to the address of the writer, and, also, prohibiting any person who has been detected in frauds on the Government from bidding for the contract to furnish envelopes.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment to the bill for the Australian Mail Steamship Subsidy, providing for a subsidy of $500,000 per annum. He advocated the proposition as a means of creating valuable commerce across the Pacific in connection with our Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CHANDLER'S motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to, 27 to 24.

The next amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations was to increase the subsidy now given for mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually, on condition that the service be semi-monthly instead of monthly, and that the additional steamers be of not less than 4,000 tons register.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table, but temporarily withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. COLE.

After an argument in favor of the increase of subsidy by Messrs. COLE and NYE, and against it by Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate went into executive session until without disposing of the pending question adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a letter from Gen. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating, in view of the action taken by the Senate and Committee of Ways and Means of the House, looking towards the repeal of the income tax, that he had naturally delayed until the last moment before authorizing any expense in connection with the collection of that tax, but longer delay on his part was impossible. He therefore urged the action of the House be pressed to an immediate conclusion.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice in connection with the letter that he would, at the earliest opportunity move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. DOX, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay Mrs. Leftwich, widow of the contestant for the $2,500 for expenses and the contest. Adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill. The item of $6,000,000 to indemnify the States for costs, charges and expenses, properly incurred for enrolling and subsisting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection, was struck out, on point of order, as not being properly in the general appropriation bill.

A like disposition was made of the item of $500,000 for the payment for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

The last matter regarding the public buildings in and around Washington, for the coast survey, for the freedmen's bureau and navy yards, gave rise to considerable discussion.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, and after opposition by Mr. Dawes, the item of $200,000 was inserted for the works at League Island Navy Yard.

After this vote and in the midst of much confusion, arising from the proposition to adjourn, Mr. SARGENT asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations the usual appropriations to the Indian appropriation bill, and submit a motion that they be non-concurred in and a Convention of Conference appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., objected. The House resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to insert an item of $60,000 for the construction of a navy yard at New London.

Mr. DAWES expressed the belief that it was necessary to oppose the proposition, as it is believed there was an understanding that the bill was to be put through after the League Island one.

Mr. STARKWEATHER repelled the insinuation of there being a trade in the matter. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declared there were too many jobs in the bill to be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. DAWES replied that there was not an item in it which had not been regularly estimated for.

The motion was rejected.

The House at seven o'clock adjourned.

An announcement of a Democratic caucus of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress was made for Monday evening next.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Important Proceedings—Speech of Sir A. T. Galt—The Fishery Question, Alabama Claims, and Fenian Raid Claims—Remarks of Sir Jno. A. McDonald, and Others.

OTTAWA, ONT., February 25.—A highly important debate took place in Parliament last night, Sir A. T. Galt bringing up his resolutions respecting the fisheries and the Joint High Commission, supported them in a speech of considerable length. He said the United States would rather see us made dependent on them than receive any money indemnity for the Alabama claims. Our fishery regulations have been regarded with jealousy by the Imperial Government, and the dispatch of Earl Kimberly was in some respects very vague. He considered that the Fenian raid claims of Canada were stronger than the Alabama claims, and it would have been expected the Imperial Government would have responded more cordially to our request and have these claims pressed on the United States Government; but the dispatches are not satisfactory, and he held that the House should express its opinion to the Imperial Government rather than let it assume that we are perfectly satisfied. He referred to the tone of President Grant's message, and he expected England would have said something about it. The Imperial and Canadian Governments appeared to be in accord up to that period in 1870, and since that time the Canadian Government has been ignored. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinated to the United States, and hoped Canada would not be placed in a position of inferiority to the United States.

Sir John A. McDonald was glad that these resolutions were not brought forward in a hostile sense, and with a full sense of the responsibility resulting therefrom. The only question was whether the honorable gentleman had any strengthening of the hands of himself (McDonald) on the Commission. For his part, he did not believe that it would strengthen his hands to allow the Americans to believe that we had any other opinion than unanimity. He referred to the pledge made to the Canadian representatives some years ago, one of which representatives was Sir A. T. Galt, that the whole strength of the empire would be put forth to protect Canada if necessary. Were we to believe that England would go back from that pledge? Was this government had made certain concessions, at the instance of the United States during the late insurrection, was struck out, on point of order, as not being properly in the general appropriation bill.

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The motion was rejected.

The House at seven o'clock adjourned.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Late South American News.

LONDON, February 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro, to February 6, are at hand. The Entre Rios insurgents had been routed. The revolution continues at Montevideo.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 25.—The steamship Algeria, from New York, arrived at Queenstown. The steamship Thuringia arrived at Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, February 25.—Arrived, the City of Cork, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 25.—Consols 91¾. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62, 91¼; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½d; middling Orleans 7½d.

Breadstuffs firmer; California wheat 11s 8d; red western 10s 7½d@10s 11d; winter 11s 2d@11s 4d. Flour 27s@29s.

Oats 3s 5½d@3s 4s. Peas 41s. Pork 96s. Beef 115s. ANTWERP, February 25.—Petroleum 59½ francs.

SHARON, PA.

Railroad Station Entered by Burglars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., February 26, 1871.

The station of the Mahoning Railroad at this place was entered last night by burglars, who blew open the safe and took out a small sum of money. No clue as yet of the burglars.

THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS

The Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association—The Latter Refuse to Accept the Terms of the Former.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 25.—A meeting of the committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was held this morning, when the committee of the workingmen refused to accept the terms offered by the former. Their object is to reopen negotiations, which will not be done. The basis now rejected is the one they voted unanimously to accept last November, and which it is said was ratified at all the divisions of the organization. The prevailing opinion is that the men will not resume work for a month, unless the former basis is adopted.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The fear of an absolute coal famine does not entirely seem abating, though the prospect for an early resumption of work by the Pennsylvania miners is no more favorable. The limited amount now available by the Erie railroad is unlimited, and arrangements are making to bring large quantities from Baltimore and Richmond. There was no material change in the price of coal yesterday, which ruled at fourteen dollars per ton. The advance is nearly one hundred per cent. since January 1 st.

A Pottsville, Pennsylvania, dispatch says the workingmen will hold another meeting to-morrow, and it is expected they will accept the $2 50 basis. The striking miners are making continual efforts to throw trains of the Reading Railroad from the track, and have succeeded in doing considerable damage, although the road is patroled by locomotives and constantly guarded. A freight train which came from the Lehigh, and which ran over a misplaced switch near Tamaqua, was utterly wrecked on Friday.

The manufacturers of Newark and Elizabeth, New Jersey, are on the verge of suspension, unless a supply of coal is soon secured, when thousands of operatives will be thrown out of employment.

CRIME.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 25.—No more jurors in the Fisk case were called to-day, and the court adjourned till Monday afternoon. Thus far 197 have been examined, and only six jurors obtained.

BOSTON, February 25.—The trial of John H. Henry have been held for trial on a charge of passing counterfeit money, in the Chester County National Bank, of Feoksill, New York. The defendants are positive that they are on the right track, and the case is one of conspiracy. John Mara, and Dennis Carney, the former indicted for the murder of Patrick Rickard, and the latter for killing his wife in Stoughton some months ago, were arraigned before the Supreme Court at Dunham, Massachusetts, to-day. Both pleaded not guilty to the indictments for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—To-day in this city, the United States Marshal arrested Peter McCartney, a noted counterfeiter. McCartney had come from Cincinnati to see about bail for Counterfeiter Edward Lyons out of jail and the arrest was made as he entered the jail to see Lyons.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort special to-night says: About two o'clock this morning a band of twenty masked men entered the jail at Hanau, intending to put through after the Liaque Island one.

Mr. STARKWEATHER repelled the insinuation of there being a trade in the matter. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

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FIRES.

Boston, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 25.—The chapel, tailors' shop and hospital of the Suffolk County Jail, in Cook County House of Correction, South Boston, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Ninety sewing machines and other machinery were burned. The fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used for cleaning the sewing machines. Loss to Suffolk county $50,000; no insurance. W. W. Eastburn's loss on machinery also damaged to the extent of $25,000; fully insured.

Ellenville, New York.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., February 25.—A fire last night at Ellenville, New York, burned the stores of John Connelly, Louis Winshold, Michael Mullin, and the dwelling of Mrs. Mary Cook. Cook and John Thompson. Loss estimated at $25,000; partially insured.

Pamlyra, N. Y.

PALMYRA, N. Y., February 25.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the Phelps House, Bank Block, on East street, kept by Cram. Two houses in the stables of the hotel were burned; no insurance; loss $15,000.

Grent Falls, N. H.

BOSTON, February 25.—A fire yesterday destroyed the block at Great Falls, N. H., occupied by Locke & Hills, druggists; Lane, Goss & Co., boots and shoes dealers; Pinkham & Sawyer, clothiers, and John R. Smiley, dealer in boots and shoes. Loss $25,000; partly insured.

HARRISBURG.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

The State Senate was in session two days this week, in the absence of the members of the House, and in that time these thirty-three gentlemen passed one hundred and eighty-four bills, three of which came from the House, and now go to the Governor for his approval. Of these one hundred and eighty-one private bills, one was for Philadelphia and twenty for Allegheny. These two counties require a special legislature for Pennsylvania to govern them. The only question was whether the bills for the creation of as many new private corporations, thirty-eight gas companies, conditions additional powers, and eight exempted as many private citizens from taxation, should be enacted by the hands of himself (McDonald) on the Commission. For his part, he did not believe that it would strengthen his hands to allow the Americans to believe that we had any other opinion than unanimity. He referred to the pledge made to the Canadian representatives some years ago, one of which representatives was Sir A. T. Galt, that the whole strength of the empire would be put forth to protect Canada if necessary. Were we to believe that England would go back from that pledge? Was this government had made certain concessions, at the instance of the United States during the late insurrection, was struck out, on point of order, as not being properly in the general appropriation bill.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed New Issue of Treasury Notes.

The Movement Opposed at the Treasury Department—Great Revival in the Whisky Business—The Conference Committee on the Income Tax Repeal Fail to Agree, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1871.

The Proposed New Issue of Treasury Notes.

Some of the officers at the Treasury Department are not very anxious that Congress should provide at this session for a new issue of National Bank notes. They say they would prefer that the law as remodeled by Congress would not pass. Officers of the Treasury Department desire that the new notes should be partly printed by the New York Bank Note Companies; Congress would have the whole job done at Washington under the superintendence of the Treasury Department. The Treasury people say that the double check secured by having the work done by separate parties is a great measure of safety, which it is not safe to discard, but one of the strongest reasons for the opinion that it is not best to hurry this matter is the fact that the last issues have not yet been out long enough to prove either the durable qualities of the paper on which they are printed, or their safety from the arts of counterfeiting, for which reason it is thought better to wait until after another year's experience of their service before ordering the new issue. Another reason not without weight is, that the proposed new issue will involve the necessity of a large appropriation, which it is desirable to avoid in the present circumstances of the country.

The Whisky Business Reviving.

The whisky business appears to be reviving. During January more than forty distilleries which had suspended business were reopened, and the probabilities are that the present month the number reopened will be about fifty.

Failure of the Income Tax Repeal.

The Committee of Conference of the two Houses of Congress on the resolution of the House denying the right of the Senate to originate a bill repealing the income tax has failed to agree, and no more meetings on the subject will be held. Some time before the session the Committee on behalf of each House will submit a report on the failure to come to an agreement, and it is not likely that any further attempts will be made to decide the question by the appointment of a new committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1871.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Henry F. Rice, Superintendent Branch Mint, Carson City Nev.; Andrew Miller, Receiver of Public Moneys, Susanville, California; J. S. Ward, Register of the Land Office, Susanville, California.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President-to-day issued the following proclamation: Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given to me on the 17th day of this month by the government of Portugal that the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon the tonnage of vessels and upon the articles imported in vessels of the United States into said ports from other countries than those of which said merchandise was the growth, production or manufacture, have been abolished; and whereas, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Congress of January 7, 1824, has caused an act in addition thereto, May 24, 1828, to hereby declared and proclaimed that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in ports of the United States on merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels from the dominions of Portugal, and on such merchandise is the growth, product or manufacture, shall not be levied on vessels of the United States, and whereas, this suspension or discontinuance is made effective and shall remain in force from and continue so long as reciprocal exemption of merchandise belonging to the citizens of the United States in ports of Portugal. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said discriminating duties on the tonnage of vessels and upon the articles imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of Portugal, from whatever place arriving, shall be granted in ports of Portugal.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

A large number of letters are daily received at the Treasury Department on the subject of the new loan. In many cases parties have informed the Secretary that they will subscribe the amount of their 5-20's for new 5 per cents., and in some instances these bonds have already been sent in advance of receipt of the Treasury Department for exchange, and not through agents.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The English members of the Joint High Commission, with their secretary, accompanied by Messrs. Fish and Thornton, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and were formally presented to President Grant. Mr. Fish has long been on the most familiar visiting terms with the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Secretary of the Navy, and Generals Babcock and Porter. The interview was entirely unofficial and had no reference whatever to the questions to be considered by the High Commission.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.—C. W. Sloan, vice H. Berger, resigned. Taylortown, Washington county.—A. E. McClure, vice C. Wallace, deceased. Leedtrachville, Montgomery county.—John Leed, vice Gwyn Bailey, Huntingdon county.—Petersville, Northampton county.—John G. Koch, vice Richard Bellingard. McVallonsville Mill, Juniata county.—John C. Crawford, vice George W. Murdock, resigned. Paoli, Chester county.—Isaac D. Jones, vice Jos. Paoli, resigned. Pennsylvania Furnace, Bedford county.—Jesse Blackburn, vice M. A. Blackburn, deceased. Bridgeville, Delaware county.—Jerome M. Black, vice John J. Conan, resigned. James Creek, Huntingdon county.—George R. Bushbaugh, vice Jacob A. Borst, resigned. Dudley, Huntingdon county, John S. Blair, vice R. F. Deffaugh, resigned. Huntingdon county.—Andrew Hicks, vice L. W. Estep, resigned.

Changed Name.—Red Bank Furnace, Armstrong county, to Rossburg. Watterson's Ferry, Armstrong county, to Red Bank Furnace.

Established.—Bell Furnace, Berks county—Jos. Bailey, Postmaster. Glen White, Blair county.—David Whittaker, Postmaster. Martin's Corner, Lancaster county.—Z. C. Wolverton, Postmaster. New Athens —A. W. Lautach.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Collector of Internal Revenue—John B. Kenney, for the First District of Pennsylvania; Charles Albright, for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania; John R. Marsh, Surveyor of Customs, Chicago; Wm. Dudley Foulke, Indiana, Naval Officer; Fraiser of Merchandise for the South; Henry F. Allen, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Louisville, Nevada; Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Also, Thomas Foster to be Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Jesse Urmitage, Indian Agent for the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agencies; Charles H. Coster

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

OUR Washington dispatches seem to blot out the last hope that the Income tax will be repealed at the present session. It is not to be doubted that, were those members and Senators to whom this result will be due to come directly before the people, they would find their title to seats in Congress promptly repealed.

THE bill providing for a centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, has passed the Senate as it came from the House, with Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, providing that the government shall not be responsible for any expenses incurred. It seems to us that with this amendment the law, in any practical sense, will be valueless. What can Philadelphia do with it that it could not do without it?

A NEW bill regulating salaries and fees in Allegheny county has been drawn up by a Committee of the Pittsburgh Law Association, which is likely to be substituted for Mr. WHITE'S bill, now hung up in the Legislature. Though not in all respects complete, the bill is given herewith, and it is to be hoped that it will be scrutinized closely, as there is a possibility now of some sort of bill passing—though it will not do to count certainly on anything happening so favorable as that, when the motive and opportunity exist for "looking one way and rowing another."

WE are glad to observe that the recent Ohio Editorial Convention, the proceedings of which are reported elsewhere, adopted a resolution condemning personal denunciation and defamation in discussing questions of public interest. We have no doubt that the personalities in which opposing editors so freely indulge, are, after all, meant often only in a Pickwickian sense; but this private understanding that no harm is intended does not lessen the evil consequences which have flowed from the habit. Indeed, we are not quite certain whether the insincerity which such an admission on the part of rival editors would indicate, is not of itself as reprehensible a feeling as outspoken malice. What is needed is perfect candor, frankness, fairness and respect for the truth. Epithets are not arguments, nor can it be proved that twice two are *not four*, because the author of the multiplication table may haply have trenched upon the rights of his neighbor. "This is a digression," observed a gentleman to his antagonist in debate, when the latter threw a glass of water in his face; "now for the proof." We are glad to notice this advance toward impartial and impersonal journalism.

THERE is such a quality as injudicious kindness. We wish the press would let poor BRET HARTE alone for a little while. The journals would seem to be bent on crippling and interrupting his whole future. They are putting a strain upon him which might well make even a stronger man than he grow dizzy. If there be any vanity in his composition they are doing their utmost to foster it into abnormal growth. If there lie within him the slightest seeds of egotism and self-love they are trying their best to quicken them into overshadowing dimensions. How, unless he be almost supernaturally dowered with the graces of modesty and self-restraint, can poor BRET run the gauntlet of all this smirking toadyism without being injured thereby? Let him alone. Give him a chance to breathe, to rest, to brood, to *think*. If he is to exert a healthy, elevating, ennobling influence upon us—and we trust and believe he is—don't sicken him with the smell of cosmetics and perfumes at the very outset of his career. Hold your peace. Give him an opportunity to hold his peace, until the time of his utterance shall have arrived. How can he work when an hundred Paul Prys are incessantly chasing each other across the threshold of that solitude in which genius must labor, if it work at all or to fit purpose. Get out of the way. You hinder him.

THERE is a growing apprehension that, after all, the task of the Joint High Commission may not prove an easy one, and that difficulties not foreseen may appear to perplex them if not defeat their objects. In England, as in the United States, there are those who will do all in their power to defeat the reliization of the objects for which the Commission was devised. MR. DISRAELI has already shown his hand, and Mr. SUMNER, on our side, has manifested a similar disposition. It is not necessary to impugn the patriotism of either of the gentlemen to find occasion for regretting their course. That they will find support is to be expected; and we may expect also to see all sorts of side questions spring upon the Commission. The Fenian raid claims, the rebel cotton bonds, and other claims not of a more substantial character may yet figure conspicuously, which, with a horde of side issues, will serve discontents and mischief-makers in organizing for the defeat of one of the most auspicious movements that any two nations ever engaged in. The President, we see it stated, is already apprehensive about these things; but it is to be hoped that the quiet current of popular sentiment may continue to flow strong and deep in support of the original objects of the Commission, which, let us believe, will have the courage to adhere to and prosecute to the end.

WHEN TEXAS was annexed to the United States, both the parties interested gave their consent to the arrangement. This was sufficient. The thing was done on that ground. True, it was, with us, a party measure, but the dominant party, the Democrats, had votes enough to carry it, and thus consent was constitutionally given. Texas was an independent nation. It had an organized government, separate and distinct from ours. By the annexation, or union, it was absorbed. It had no separate, independent existence any longer. One added to one did not make two, as the result. Among the nations and governments of the earth, there was but one where there had been two before. There was no whining and canting, in other lands, over the "blotting out of a nation"; what little there was in our own has long since died away into silence. Rome is annexed to Italy. Both give their consent to it. There is far more unanimity than there was in our case. The people of Rome transfer their allegiance to a new government, believing it to be better than their old one. They prefer a pure to a hybrid monarchy. One and one do not make two. The people who did the thing are satisfied. True, one ruler has lost a throne, and fills the world with his cries and complaints; but he retains a chair, which becomes his profession much better. His trouble is, not that he is not independent, but that other people are independent too. He is more independent than he was before, for now his own fellow-citizens are his own protectors, whereas he had for years depended on the soldiery of a foreign State.

SYMPATHY WITH ROME.

Our traditionary maxims against entangling foreign alliances do not deprive us of the right to take interest in the political affairs of other nations, or to express our opinions about them. The political sympathies of true Americans are not easily repressed, when they hear of the advancement or the restraint of civil liberty, among the people of other lands, nor are they backward to express them, at least in speech. And those who would hinder or prevent such expression of sympathy, give but too plain evidence of their own entanglement in foreign alliance, to be consistent with the character of true American citizens. If we have sympathy with people who are struggling for civil liberty, and dare not express it, we can scarcely be said to enjoy it ourselves.

We make these remarks, it is hardly necessary to say, in reference to the people of Rome and the recent quiet revolution that has occurred in their political relations—a subject that, next to the war in France, is attracting most attention this side the Atlantic. The government of Italy—of united Italy even—is not all that we would wish it to be. But, as at present constituted by the late change, it has this one feature in common with our own—it has the voluntary and eager consent of the people governed by it. And further, it is the best they can get at present. Perhaps it is the best that, after their long continued subjection, they are yet qualified to enjoy. The alternative before the people, on the withdrawal of the French soldiery from Rome, was, Italy united, under a constitutional monarchy, on the one hand; or, on the other, Italy disunited, and a republic in Rome. As things have long been in that country, we think they made their choice wisely. Would those who have expressed sympathies antagonistic to United Italy have been more amicably affected had the news come that a republic was peacefully inaugurated in Rome?

MR. DISRAELI'S REMARKS.

MR. DISRAELI'S remarks a few evenings ago, in the House of Commons, concerning the tone adopted in regard to England by the public men of this country are likely to call forth a good deal of comment on each side of the Atlantic. The remarks may be variously treated in accordance with the spirit of the critic, or the point of view from which the subject is looked at. We may regard the English statesman's censure as a lesson on deportment, or as a rebuke of bad manners, and as such challenging the recognition or the denial of its propriety. We may question the right or the qualifications of the censor; or we may, whether in jest or earnest, wonder at the condescension of the great Parliamentary leader in assuming the role of Travers-non for the refinement of "the rude simplicity of republican manners." The subject, however, has a more serious and important side in the existing relations between England and the United States. MR. DISRAELI has long been popular in this country, we may say, both as a writer and as a politician. Americans much more generally than Englishmen admire the pluck and persistence with which the "Jewish adventurer" has struggled up into high place and renown. The frank audacity with which he bears himself under the affected contempt and real assaults of his many public and private enemies, actually looking down upon the descendants of kings and crusaders, commands among us a homage quite free from the reserves with which it is respected in England. To this cause perhaps quite as much as to their real merits must be traced the American popularity of his books. Partly, perhaps, as a reflex of his American popularity and partly from sympathy with the American spirit of personal independence and ambition, Mr. DISRAELI has always seemed friendly to this country. Though a Tory leader, his course during our war, as Mr. GLADSTONE admitted, was such as to entitle him, if any one, to criticise the tone of our public men regarding England. Whoever reads a full report of his recent remarks, must allow that they were unobjectionable in spirit and language, even untinged with the satire or sarcasm of which he is so absolute master. His reference to the "rude simplicity of republican manners" was evidently a humorous accommodation, or concession to the prejudices, in a temporary adoption of the ordinary language of his aristocratic hearers. Mr. DISRAELI surely knows too much to perceive any necessary connection between rudeness and republicanism. The remark was received with laughter. That the Fenian resolutions passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago strike English statesmen as irresistible evidence of the hostility of the American people for England, undoubtedly seems very natural. It is hardly surprising that they look upon the honor conferred by our Congressmen upon the Fenian raiders as an act "in pursuance of a system always insulting the English nation." This is certainly a very grevious charge. Are there any just grounds for making it? It is very commonly asserted and believed that we do not wish for war with them. If we desire our difficulties to be amicably settled, why do our Representatives act as if they wished to provoke hostilities, or at any rate to postpone indefinitely the day of entire harmony? In fact, the late action of Congress in respect to the Fenians, the act which has so deeply moved the indignation of Mr. DISRAELI, may well excite among ourselves misgivings with reference to the future. It is the simple truth that our candidates for popular favor, *do* indulge in "rowdy rhetoric," and if they happen to need the support of Irish voters, they do not hesitate to take up the most delicate and exciting questions of foreign politics as the subjects of their thoughtless declamation. Even members of Congress do not hesitate for the most base and selfish motives to use such language concerning foreign governments with which we are at peace, as no civilized legislators ever elsewhere either dared or condescended to employ on similar subjects. For more than a score of years, blatherskites capable of these disreputable appeals, have flourished in our politics. We have all become so familiar with the character and the tactics to which we refer, that even the most sensitive are almost reconciled to their existence. And yet when calamity fell upon the nation and our government was threatened with destruction, we were surprised as well as grieved to find that among the ruling classes of foreign nations we had no friends. Whoever should carefully review the reports of Congressional proceedings for the thirty years preceding our civil war, would have no difficulty in accounting for the joy with which conservative Englishmen heard of the disruption of the Union. The difficulty might be to account for the fact that they were not unanimous in favor of helping on our ruin by all the means in their power. It is right that we sympathize with the people of other countries. But good sense as well as good taste forbids the sort of boasts and threats regarding England which have formed the staple of so much of our Congressional eloquence. Neither the eloquent efforts to which we refer nor such acts of covert hostility as the proceeding denounced by MR. DISRAELI, do the oppressed Irish any good, while they injure the reputation of Congress with other nations.

OPPOSITE to Dr. Vinton's florid letter about San Domingo as a "santiarium," a writer in a New York paper places the following facts: "In less than one year Spain sent against forty thousand soldiers to San Domingo. Of these scarcely twelve thousand left the island, when, in 1865, they abandoned the war in consequence of a vote of the Cortes repealing the act of annexation; the others, twenty-eight thousand, met their graves in this *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* through the effects of the malarial fever there, *febris paludica*. This fever is deadly not only to foreigners, but to natives also; and it prevails there all the year round." The writer says further, that if the Rev. Dr. Vinton "desires any further information about the *gloriously beautiful tropical climate* of San Domingo, he can consult the records of the French Sanitary Board in that island during the war of France against the Republic of Hayti. From these records he will learn that out of fifty thousand men whom France lost in that inglorious struggle, over forty thousand perished from the same disease, that is, from *febris paludica*."

A means has been discovered in Ontario, Canada, whereby a whole colony of rats in a certain neighborhood has been set in migratory motion. An enterprising gentleman, who was much troubled with the vermin, applied for and got a patent for driving rats from a house, and with signal success. He spread a certain kind of caustic drug on the floor near their runs. This drug clung to the feet of the rats, and, when licked off, burned their tongues. The result was that they left the inhospitable house in a body and betook themselves to a neighbor's. The drug was again applied in this house, with the effect of driving them still further. House after house was thus invaded, and still the drug was applied, with the result of urging the weary rats still further away on their pilgrimage. When last heard from this process of cause and effect was still being vigorously followed up, and it has become a question of drug vs. rat, with the chances decidedly in favor of the former.

MAYOR FOX has addressed to the Philadelphia Councils a special message complaining of the dilatory policy of the National Government in regard to League Island—the scheme of a great city of bottom to that city. It is held to be "amazing that Philadelphia should be treated with so little courtesy and attention by Congress, and that such a niggardly spirit should uniformly be displayed when appropriations in which she is interested come up for consideration. The niggardly sum of $40,000 has been secured for the completion of the appraiser's Stores in this city in a bill which grants $500,000 to a New York postoffice that is to cost nearly $4,000,000, and $500,000 to a Boston postoffice, but to Philadelphia not a penny is appropriated to the improvement of League Island or to the removal of the Navy Yard from its present location." The secret is, New York has a way of helping herself, and Philadelphia has not.

SENATOR SUMNER is understood to have been for some time past preparing another speech on the San Domingo question, and that his present illness is to some extent due to his labors in this respect. It is declared that he expects to deliver the speech at an early day, no matter what may be the consequences to himself. In the grandiose vein which the Senator sometimes assumes, almost unconsciously, he speaks of dying in his seat, like Earl Chatham, resisting the policy of the President. He is impatient of differences of opinion, and will harship in his presumption tolerate such heresy among even his nearest friends. In the speech referred to it is understood that the Senator will take occasion to point his views on the High Commission and the issues before them.

A CHURCH in the neighborhood of Chicago was "wrecked" by the high wind the other day, whereat there is great lamentation over the consequent loss of property. Instead of mourning over their loss the congregation should clothe themselves in garments of humility for their folly in building a cob-house church, and never cease to be thankful that the consequences are no worse. "Tempting Providence" is as dangerous a business in building churches as any other way.

THE Washington *Patriot* makes the frightful suggestion that the "Carnival" be "made an annual observance in the city," an example to be followed, but never to be eclipsed, by other cities of our common country. The wicked editor should be taken in hand at once.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Capt. Harris, of the schooner C. A. Johnson, arrived at New York a few days ago with numerous dead wild ducks. The schooner was obliged to put into Hatteras Inlet, and there she remained wind-bound with many other coasters. The surface of the water was covered with myriads of wild ducks, whose discordant cries could be heard for a great distance. One day a wind arose, which moved with great velocity in a circular direction, but was confined to the inlet. The wild fowls were seized by it, their necks twisted, and their legs and wings broken. Thousands in a dying condition were in a few minutes strewn on the water. As soon as the whirlwind had subsided boats put out and the victims were secured. A steamer passing on her way to New York sent out its boats and shared in the spoils.

Scarlatina is said to be prevailing among the children of Brooklyn as a contagion, and on Thursday four children in one family and three in another were carried off by the disease. There is complaint that the physicians, instead of checking the disease, are trying to conceal the extent of its ravages.

A deputation of the Massachusetts State Legislature visiting the insane hospital, as they were walking through the corridors, were greeted with a saluting from one of the inmates, "Well, I declare, if here ain't the animals from Noah's Ark." The question now is, "Was she insane?" We should say, scarcely.

One would be apt to think that Boston has a larger proportion of native Americans in its population than any other large city in the country. Yet the census returns show that of its 248,866 population, 87,323 are of foreign birth, and 158,116 have parents of foreign birth, leaving only 90,750 more than one generation removed from the "old country."

"It is said," reports the Boston *Herald*, "that some four or five years ago the clerks employed in one of the banks that has recently suffered from defalcation applied to the directors for an increase of salaries. This request was not granted, but the clerks were told that if they needed more money they must *earn it outside*."

The money collected in Boston for the relief of the suffering French already amounts to $70,000.

The *Technologist* says: "One cord of wood cut and split fine and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storms and sunshine."

The *New Freeden Blatts* of Vienna states: "A letter just received from Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, tells of the following awful calamity. It states that the French prisoners have been compelled during the cold weather to sleep in the country under small canvas tents, and it appears that the sufferings caused thereby have been intense. It appears from the writer's statement that over five hundred of the unfortunate men were recently frozen to death in a single night."

The amount of deposits in the various savings banks of the State of New York is $20,099,187 98, and the number of depositors about 69,000. The securities and investments amount to $21,173,063 42, while there is a cash surplus of $705,522 02.

Portland, Me., is very happy. It has three European steamers loading there, and steamers, too, that draw twenty-three feet of water, and yet come right up to the wharves. And as there is no snow to accumulated there for two more, the little city turns exultingly to Boston, and asks why it should usurp as the "natural seaport," when it cannot find freight enough to run one steamer a week.

The first Constitution of the State of New York, framed in April, 1777, and which was the work of such men as Robert Livingston, John Jay, James Duane and Governeur Morris, declared that every adopted citizen should abjure all fealty to the King, but also his ecclesiastical allegiance to other powers.

While New York city has been dreading a "coal famine" for a month past, the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has had two miles of coal piled with coal standing on its track just out of town. The Company is probably waiting until coal advances in price.

The novel feature of the last elevated railway proposed in New York, is that horses can pull the car by running in the street beneath the track.

PERSONAL.

It turns out that Dr. Vinton, whose letter in favor of the annexation of San Domingo has attracted considerable attention, was never in the island, but derived his information second-hand. As usual in this case, in view of the Doctor's limited personal knowledge his glowing "sanitarium" ideas go for little.

The scene at the funeral of "Doc" Simmons, the engineer of the train on which he met his fate at New Hamburg, were extremely touching. He left his family on the night of his death so full of life and spirits, and as he mounted the engine that carried him to his death, had sent back word that if they didn't think for the last time—his usual "bye-bye, boys" and how to see him living there, and remembering this was it strange that they—and the acquaintance to the shedding of tears—should weep? "Good-bye, Frank," was the last utterance of the dying man, and the boys "ll take care of your family; they shan't suffer."

Bret Harte didn't stay in Chicago long, and the reason he didn't is rather curious. In brief it is this: A company of leading citizens conceived the idea of buying the Lakeside (formerly Western) Magazine and make him the editor. A social party was arranged to consummate the details. The party assembled but Mr. Harte failed to put in an appearance whereat there was much disgust and not a little scorn at the "savage sight." Here is what followed:

Mr. Harte promptly apologized, of course, as becomes a well-bred gentleman, but the apology was voted unsatisfactory, and it was resolved to cut his acquaintance and destroy the subscription. It is understood that Mr. Harte pleaded in excuse the sad death illness of his wife, which detained him beyond the hour when it was promised he'd be down to the carriage and go—he having expected, as is customary in some cities, the host would send his own carriage. But it is averred by well informed people that the difficulty was not the want of a carriage, albeit Mr. Dexter's was offered him, but the want of North Side. "There was a woman in the case."

When Mrs. Dexter called at the residence of Mrs. ——, and extended an invitation to Mrs. Harte, she neglected to invite the lady's relatives. Some of my fair friends claim that the Hart—s were positively insulted to receive this slight, and "quite properly, too." On the other hand, the fair giver of the feast is made: Mr. Harte informed Mr. Dexter, early in the morning of the reception, that he appointed such poor health that she did not go out into society, and consequently could not attend either of the parties. It was then too late to issue a formal invitation, but Mrs. Dexter said, "You will bring Mrs. H—— with you, by all means."

Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise are "Highland cousins," having a common ancestor in John Stuart, Earl of Lennox; who died only 370 years ago. Queen Victoria is descended from his eldest son, and Lord Lorne from his eldest daughter.

One point of agreement between Mr. Henry C. Carey, the veteran protectionist, and Mr. David A. Wells, the free trade leader, has at last been found. More than a dozen years since, Mr. Carey "showed that the taxation of personal property was characteristic of semi-barbarism." This agrees with Mr. Wells's late report to the New York Legislature.

Young man become a railroad contractor, and give up all notion of becoming editor of the London *Punch*. It don't pay. The will of Mr. Brassey, a famous railroad contractor, has been admitted to probate in England, disposing of a personality of six and a half million sterling, besides a vast landed estate. About the same time the will of Mr. Mark Lemon, late editor of *Punch*, was probated. His estate was £500, all told.

Mr. James R. Gilmore, better known by the *nom de plume* of "Edmund Kirk," author of "Among the Pines," and other works, was married in Newark, N. J., on Friday, to Mrs. Amelia B. Burnett, widow of the late Stephen S. Burnet, formerly cashier of the First National Bank in that city.

The Cooper Literary Union celebrated the birthday of Peter Cooper, its founder, by accepting a gift of $150,000 from him.

The Chicago *Baptist Standard* says that another prominent Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. James Church, has become so dissatisfied with Bishop Whitehouse and the High Church party, that he has, or will soon, sever his connection with the parish and withdraw from the diocese.

His physicians are disgusted with Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. For five years they have been predicting his speedy death, yet he still lives, and works, although he is in delicate health.

The Rev. James Martineau, the eminent Unitarian clergyman in London, brother of Harriet Martineau, contemplates an early visit to America, and wishes to devote two or three years to travel in this country.

J. W. Gerard, Jr., 45 William street, New York, is treasurer of the testimonial fund for the family of "Doc" Simmons, the brave engineer who lost his life at New Hamburg. Subscriptions are limited to five dollars each, consequently more of them are needed.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now on a permanent basis. In addition to Mr. Bergh's own gift of $100,000 and three other bequests, two of them from Quakers, amounting to $200,000, a bequest of $100,000 has been received from Louis Bonard, an old man, who had no family to provide for. He left $5,000 to societies the stories about Mr. Bonard's being a miser, living in a wretched tenement, dying from exposure, &c.

The Masonic fraternity at Washington are making arrangements for a grand ovation to Earl de Grey and Ripon, who is grand Master of their order in England.

Mr. James F. Fields, the Boston publisher and magazine writer, will enter the lecture field next season.

STATE POLITICS.

At a meeting of miners at Hyde Park, on Thursday last, resolutions were adopted declaring that the workingmen had failed to get justice at the hands of either of the two great parties of the present day, and recommending the holding of a convention to organize a workingmen's political party, to be independent of all other political organizations now in existence.

The Greensburg *Tribune* adds the name of General Thomas F. Gallagher to the list of candidates for Auditor General.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Central Committee, at the meeting in Philadelphia on Friday, were these: That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased; that the Republican State Central Committee heartily indorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill pending for the calling of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State; and, that we indorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

Of the canvass for nominations for Auditor General, "Invisible" writes to the Blair County *Radical* as follows: "It seems generally conceded that the candidate shall come from the western part of the State, and you can set it down that either Stanton or Allen will be nominated. However much the party differs on Auditor General, it seems to see the policy, if not necessity, of keeping the east free and untrammeled for General Hartranft for Governor next year. No interest seems to be taken in the Surveyor Generalship, and I would not be surprised if General Campbell is renominated. Unlikelier things than that have happened.

On Monday last the Perry county Republican convention elected Major George A. Sheaffer essential delegate to the State convention, and chose the following senatorial conferees: John A. Shearer, Bureaniah Isaac Wright, Newport; John D. Cree, Landisburg. No instructions were given.

At the meeting of the Mercer Republican county committee on Thursday, it was resolved to hold the county convention on the first Monday in June, and that said basis be so amended as to prevent the evasion of politicians on the streets by means of express carriages, by which the Postoffice Department is defrauded, by the issue of thousands of dollars of stamps which never pass through the mails, but belongs and should be made to accrue therefrom.

The drift of the debate upon this important subject seemed rather to indicate a desire to "starve off" any direct expression of opinion, and this was finally done by a votes of 28 to 13, for a motion to report back the resolution, which was lost, however, until the Convention had adopted its superior wisdom by refusing to report in favor of ratification of the postal laws now in force in relation to newspapers be considered desirable.

SELL THE PAPERS FROM THE LAWS.

The question of letting the people know what the laws are was brought up in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Archibald McGregor, of the Canton *Democrat*:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is proper and desirable, and we hereby recommend the Ohio Legislature to revive the law requiring the publication of laws in the journals of the State.

The argument in favor of this proposition claimed to do so both on the ground of promoting the public interest and economy. They said that if the State now publishes its laws in bound volumes which go to be worn by county officers, and justices of the peace, and are "loaded down" all over the land, while it would not cost as much to print them in the papers, when the people would have them. They maintained that on the one hand the people were bribed to read the laws, but on the other if the editor printed them at the sacrifice of more interesting matter, he should be paid at least the cost of doing the work. Several other instances were cited where counties have been put to the expense of publishing and distributed the tax-payers with costs greater than the expense of many years newspaper publication of the laws. As Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, the veteran *Dusky Republican*, said: "We spend many thousands yearly for the laws, why not make a few hundred dollars in publishing them?" The opponents of the resolution held that the newspaper publication was unnecessary, that the people do not wish for it, that the price allowed for it under the proposed law would not pay the journals for the expense of it. They prevailed, by a vote of 14 yeas and 26 nays. The following men seemed to side with the opposition. The following resolution, pertaining to the same question, was also voted down:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio be requested to so amend the present laws that all statistical tables, timed at including count and family effects reports, which are now required by law to be printed, be published in two political papers, where such exist of opposite politics in each county.

PERSONALITIES EXPLAINED AND DEPRECATED.

The only other question of general interest elicited, was the following, introduced by Mr. C. M. Nichols:

Resolved, That we deem it unprofessional upon the part of members of the press of this State, in their personal denunciation and defamation in connection with the discussion of general politics, and we declare that we consider it to be the duty of editors to discuss questions of public interests upon their merits and in a courteous manner.

The debate upon this occupied most of Friday morning, and was quite lively. It was finally adequately spirited. A number of the delegates confessed that they had been guilty of unprofessional conduct according to the spirit of the resolution, and expressed repentance for their faults and a determination to do better hereafter. The gist of the debate was summed up in "a little story" by Mr. S. Lafayette Boyd, of Ashtabula. Two men, he said, were shooting at each other in San Francisco, in the early days, with double-barrelled shot guns. Both acquitted, because the jury said each "shot in self-defense." The editor would admit that he had ever been the aggressor, but he had been shot at, and he shot back. Several speakers said sharp things about M. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the resolution was not carried until it was explicitly disclaimed that Mr. Halstead was meant, any more than "any other man."

PREPARING SCRIBBLES FOR TALK.

It is to be hoped that the next Convention will contain more statistically than was that of Thursday. Many questions of interest to the profession and the general public. Adequate provision for this seems to have been made in appointing J. K. Rukenbrod, Salem Bentley, H. R. Robinson, Wooster *Democrat*, and William Ritezel, Warren *Chronicle*, a committee to mature and present resolutions or propositions of a practical and appropriate nature, relating to the advancement and elevation of journalism, to be discussed by the convention.

A HISTORY OF EARLY OHIO JOURNALISM.

Another very good thing was done in the appointment of the veteran John Frost, Massillon *Independent*, to collect and present to the next Convention of the Association all the available facts in regard to the early history of the Ohio press. The material for writing this important history is fast passing away, but I fear that Mr. Frost has not been given time enough for accomplishing a task of such magnitude.

THE SOCIAL PART

Of the session must not and can not be forgotten. Indeed, the Akron people were so full of plans for entertaining their visitors, that if their way had been followed, even less time would have been allotted to business. Besides numerous private entertainments, which were unquestionably but were not be mentioned, several more general exhibitions or hospitality were given. The Association reviewed the Stoary Fire Department of the city, which made a very creditable display. It went to the Skating Rink, and enjoyed leading some extra, and well worn, on the occasion. And especially was it feasted and toasted at

A FINE BANQUET

in Commerce Hall, last evening. This entertainment was tendered by the citizens and gotten up by R. S. Downey, of the Empire House. The room in which the entertainment was given is a large and handsome one in a new block, and it was elaborately and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, festooned lamps, the walls and from the vaulted ceiling, and with pictures, flags and mottoes in profusion. Over the platform the most noticeable one was: "The press shows us man as he can by no other means be made known." Five long tables stretched the length of the hall, and across the upper end, upon a platform, was a sixth, at which sat the guests of the occasion, Governor J. L. Hayes, Harrison, and Akron, presided, and after a blessing by the Rev. W. F. Day, D. D., the three hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen present attacked the bill of fare, or rather the edibles it included, with hearty appetites, which were stimulated by the elegant appearance of the tables. After the material part of the feast had been disposed of, the literary banquet began. Mr. Hayes presided, and Governor Sidney Edgerton, who announced

THE FOLLOWING TOASTS:

The American Press—Response by Judge W. B. Sloan, of the Ottawa *Union*.

The Newspaper Press of Ohio—Response by Mr. I. Harper, of the Mt. Vernon *Banner*.

The Patriarch of the Ohio Press.—Response by Mr. John Saxton, of the Canton *Repository and Republican*.

Benjamin Franklin: the Printer, Philosopher and Statesman—Response by Mr. Archibald McGregor, of the Canton *Democrat*.

The Conserving Powers of the Nation: the Press, the Pulpit, and the Common Schools—Response by Captain A. S. Mowry, of the Wyandot *Pioneer*.

The Press of the City—Response by Mr. W. W. Armstrong, of the Cincinnati *Volks Dealer*.

The Ladies.—Response by Mr. E. B. Eshelman, of the Wooster *Democrat*.

The City of Akron: wide-awake, full of life and energy. The present to her is secured. The same energies made her future full of promise. She has all such people and He will. Response by Mr. J. Park Alexander.

The Manufacturers of Akron. Response by Mr. Lewis Miller.

The oldest inhabitants of Akron. Response by Major Avery Spicer.

CONCERNING THE RESPONSES.

The speeches were all brief, almost to a fault, common thing, and were good. The most appropriate to the occasion, at least the one that "took" the best, was Mr. Armstrong's, which made much amusement.

THE WISDOM OF AN AGED MAN.

The most interesting was that of Mr. Saxton, who, at the age of eighty-one, is at his work daily, and keeps pace because he likes it. He was an object of especial interest to the convention, which honored itself by inviting him to a seat upon the platform during the business sessions. He urged upon his younger brethren to be earnest, honest, diligent, active, and above all to shun the intoxicating bowl. He advised them to be punctual in all things, and related that, although he came to Canton on March 4th, 1831, and started the *Ohio Repository* ten days thereafter, conducting it unaided until 1867, he had lost but a single week from his editorial duties in the entire fifty-six years. He declared that he owed to God's mercy whatever he had accomplished, and as the result of forty years' experience in the Saviour's service he besought all to put their trust in God, to seek the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Saxton has also spoken, a copy of the *Ohio Repository*, published in Canton on July 24th, 1828, than that have been issued. It had four columns to the page, and the sheet was eighteen by twenty three inches.

AFTER THE BANQUET

Many of the visitors went to Phenix Hall to attend a dance for the benefit of Marble's Band. Akron is fortunate in having two excellent cornet bands, Marble's and Babcock's, both of which furnished a good share of their best music for the entertainment of the convention in its various sessions and goings about. The first named organization has recently procured rich uniforms, and the ball was to provide funds for the last payment upon them. A dance from Miltenberger, Ohio, and the Eagle Hose Company of Akron, took part in the benefit, which was an enjoyable affair.

GOING THE GRAND ROUNDS.

According to the plan, this afternoon was devoted to a trip about Akron to see the town and its "lions." Situated upon more hills than Rome, with wide, well paved streets, having many fine residences and a number of public buildings and business blocks of greater size and finer appearance than is met with in many larger towns, the "Tip-Top City," as it now calls itself, is a most sightly place.

As Mr. Alexander remarked in his welcoming speech, it was unfortunate that it was winter, for her green trees are a special [illegible] and pride and beauty. Carriages were provided, and the delegates were taken to some of the various places of interest. The COMMERCIAL scribe's time does not give a full sketch of the manufacturing interests which have caused the population of Akron to increase by 184 per cent., its wealth by nearly 300 per cent., since 1860. I will not then attend this letter, by telling of the various places we visited. Besides, although the entire afternoon was consumed, only a few of the more prominent places were visited. But among the objects of interest was the only india-rubber works west of the Hudson river. This establishment, which will go into operation within a few days, is conducted by Eastern men, who told me that they removed to this locality for the sake of cheaper coal, cheaper labor and being nearer to their market. Mr. L. Overrier, of the Akron Chain Works, has added to his concern, a manufactory of spiral steel springs for furniture, &c., and although he has just begun in this line, is about to turn out ten tons per week of springs.

A WORD ON PRIORITY.

He complains, as do many other business men here, of the unjust discrimination by the railroads against local freights. For instance, he pays for the Erie Railway, which passes through here, to Cincinnati, forty-five cents per hundred pounds. His competitors in the chain business are New York implementers of English-made chains, and, although 616 miles further from New York to Cincinnati than from Akron, they pay only fifty cents per hundred pounds to Cincinnati. Many such instances could be cited in proof of the fact that some controlling power is to secure justice upon our railroads for war freights, or the prosperity of such towns as Akron, Canton, Wooster and Springfield will be seriously affected, to the injury of all.

WHAT AKRON DOES.

Yet in regard to this question of Akron manufactures, I give MR. Lewis Miller's speech at the banquet, as it is of far more than local interest. Mr. Miller is one of the original manufacturers of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, and his remarks are the results of a mass full of his subject. He says:

"In manufacturing is our strength. In this branch we have made ourselves very Goliahs. If we were asked as much as to manufacture, this we think we would not contain us. Manufacture can be divided under two heads: First, what can be done with material; and, second, how it can be done. Manufacture is based upon two fundamental principles. One, that of the power to multiply wealth by the refining of material. The other that of multiplying the power of labor. Both these principles are unlimited and depend solely upon the thought and energy bestowed upon them.

"It is stated that a bar of iron worth $5, is worth $10 when made into horse shoes, $55 when made into needles, $7,280 in pen knife blades, and $250,000 in balance springs for watches. This will clearly illustrate the power of multiplying wealth. How is the power of labor expanded? I need but cite you to the steam and water power now employed as laborers, and the product of the manufactured articles in our own city of Akron. A careful estimate of the steam and water power used as laborers in our city is equal to 3,722 horse power, (2,319 in steam and 403 water), and this reduced to manual labor is equal, in round numbers, to 66,000 men, working eight hours per day. This power is distributed among forty-nine different factories. Our foaming mills have capacity to annually supply the door for 400,000 persons, allowing one and a half barrels to each.

Our Knife Works makes the knives and sickles which cut one-third of the grain and grass of the United States. Our Reaper and Mower Works, with its effective force of 2,000 machines annually, are thus counting the life of a machine ten years, in making these 1,000,000 harvest hands. The Rolling Mills produce enough iron, per month, to build about one-half of all the mowing and reaping machines of the world. The latter is what is known as iron stone and crockery ware, and it is equal to all the laborers in the operations of this same article of ware in North America. Our Chain factory has capacity to make one-tenth of all the chains made in the United States. The Buhrmacher Barrel Works are solving the problem of how to use barley so as to make it available in other lands. Other mills supplying the good Columbia soil with most of the pearl barley, a table desert equal to the rice of the East Indies. The Novelty Works, which we visited, secure the only Rubber Spring works west of the Hudson river, to escape the shock of the development of such a force in our midst? It is fully conceded that labor is wealth. I will call your attention to wealth seekers to the fact that in our midst is as cheap labor or power as can be found anywhere in this country. There is still an unoccupied water power, equal to 3,725 horse power, which, at an expenditure of $75,000 would be at the command of competition. To those who would prefer steam power, I would say that coal to make steam can be had at Brittain Station, Ohio, and the Erie Road, at $1 per ton delivered.

Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

No apology is needed at this time for reproducing the following exquisite lines by the lamented Alice Cary—lines which, in the judgment of so competent a critic as Edgar A. Poe, deserve to rank as one of the very finest contributions to the poetic literature of this country:

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
In one of the first places
That seemeth best of all,
Not for the gilded frame it shows,
Nor for the canvas olden,
Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the sheaves of golden
That sprinkle the vale below,
Not for the bulk which lifts
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge,
Not for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest—
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth the best of all.

I see but a little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.
Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek caress,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face.
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the leaves so brown,
He fell, in his saintlike beauty,
Adown by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang in Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the emphitic elements which give birth to fever, bilious gestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, February 25, 1871.

The peace news has a very exhilarating effect on the markets at all the principal points in the country. It was feared that on the formal announcement of peace it would have an intimidating effect, but if we may take our late civil war and the results of its close on the money markets of the world as an example, it is a fair presumption that the finality of the present war in Europe will have a beneficial effect on the securities of all kinds. Our own war was followed by something of a panic in stocks, but this was due to the fluctuations in the gold market, as gold fell off ten or twenty per cent in a single hour.

Government bonds have been a well matured, but the market has been dull. The principal buyers continue to be the money lenders, who take this method of obtaining a good rate for their funds. Southern State securities continue strong, with the exception of South Carolina, which were weak in the morning and steady in the afternoon. The chief interest runs on Tennessees, Virginias, Georgias and North Carolinas. Railroad bonds have been strong on the entire list. Those of the Pacific Railroad Companies have been buoyant on the reports of the Judiciary and Pacific Railroad Committee in the Senate, each of which is against the claims made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the interest accounts with the Government.

The March interest coupons, to-forties, payment of which commenced yesterday at the Sub-Treasury, New York, without abatement, were buying (over the counter) gold; yesterday's bids for the Treasury million would have taken the whole of it. It is not surprising, therefore, that the prices of gold fluctuate as where it is; the demand for custom being three to four times the amount of the Government sales.

The Financial *Bulletin* in noticing the Wall Street markets says: As we have before noticed the banks and other large lenders appear to be getting into the get good rates for their money on call, owing to the dullness of the Stock Exchange, they are buying Government bonds which keep them firm and advancing. The investment demand properly speaking is not very large, nor is there an organized speculative movement in the market With the exception of New South Carolinas, which have been weak, Southern State bonds have been strong to-day, the business transacted chiefly on Tennessees, North Carolinas, Virginias and Georgias. Railroad bonds continue firm on the general list; Central Pacific closed at 94¼@94¾. The Union Pacific bonds were rather heavy in the afternoon and closed as follows: First Mortgages 85¾@86; Land Grants 77¼ 87¾, and Incomes 73¾@73¾. City Bank Shares were dull and firm.

Amongst the entire speculative interest in the stock market centered in Western Union Telegraph to-day, and as we noticed in our last issue would probably be the case, the prices advanced about two points, closing under cover, at a reaction. The "spoil" and in all the stock lent out to the "bears" "short" of it, and the advance in the price shows that those "shorts" were forced to buy. The "bears" are free sellers at the advance, and are now willing to let the market run off before they come in again. Speculators in the stock should not lose sight of the fact that the stock is gradually but steadily being reduced by the operation of the sinking fund. Already about $4,000,000 have been retired. It is understood that the policy of those controlling the property (the Vanderbilt party) in performance to resuming dividends. Railroad stocks have been dull but strong, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore. The Rock Island directors will soon hold a meeting for the purpose of declaring their April dividend. Quicksilver has advanced to 35¾ on the election of a new Board of Directors.

In the express share list United States has been the most active, closing at 46@46½. At the close the general market was steady.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received as J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 27, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
C. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. Scrip	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	22	22	22	22	22	22
Reading	99	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore		96	96	96	96	96
Mich. Cent.	96	96	96	96	96	96
Illinois Cent.	137	137	137	137	137	137
Cleve. & Pitts.	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
C. & A.	106	106	106	106	106	106
Do. pref.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. pref.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Tol. & Wabash	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio & Miss.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chic. & Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
R. I. & Erie						
N. J. Central						
Canton	74	74	74	74	74	74
W. U.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.	63	63	63	63	63	63
Wells, F.	42	42	42	42	42	42
American Ex.	45	45	45	45	45	45
U. S. Ex.	60	60	60	60	60	60
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	35¼
Catawissa, preferred	39
Old Colony and Allegheny Railroad	14¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49¾

Pennsylvania was incorrectly quoted on Saturday morning at 60¾, it should have been 61¾.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says: At the stock market business was buoyantly if not actively resumed. Prices of all the leading shares tended upward, though the advance in the sales effected was by no means extensive. Considerable caution is just now exercised by purchasers of stocks, buyers on margins evincing a decided preference for the "carrying" of shares that possess intrinsic values proximate to the market quotations. Gatherwhite is again came into favor, the perusal of the last annual report of this corporation produced a favorable impression on capitalists, increased the inquiry of the the stock, and sent up the price ½. Lehigh Valley changed hands at a slight advance of Tuesday's rate; no change was wrought in Reading; Oil Creek and Camden and Amboy were in good request at full rates; 83 was offered for Norristown; 39½ for Catawissa preferred; 12 for common do.; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie; 45 for North Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already given notice that he will to-day commence the payment of interest due on the 10-40s on the 1st of March, without rebate. The amount payable is $4,564,182. The effect of this announcement, it was supposed, would be to depress the price of gold; but this expectation of the dealers was disappointed, gold closing a fraction higher than it closed on the previous day. The announcement yesterday afternoon that a treaty of peace had been agreed upon by Francesand Germany is taken by some as the starting point for a European demand for coin, and heavy shipments in the near future are counted upon as a "thing" probable. There will necessarily be much to do in both nations in repairing the damages of the war, and many enterprises of tempting character are calculated on as creating a large demand for means to carry them forward to be. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is anxious to refund the old 6ps into the new 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds, and in order to do so to any considerable extent, all the present issues of 5-20s must advance in prices, thus, in this view, we have an additional guarantee for a strong bond market for some time to come.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; also Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

February 25.—Iron—The market for pig iron continues unsettled and advancing, with very light stocks, which are rapidly decreasing under the general suspension of production. Foundry pig is especially scarce, and quotable at $29@33 for No. 1; $26@31 for No. 2; Gray Forge at $25 50 at furnaces, and white and mottled at $26.

The following is the number of furnaces in the Lehigh Valley, and the number of stacks blown out up to date:

Location of furnaces.	Stacks.	No. of stacks blown out.
Hokendon	2	2
Hellertown	3	3
Thomas Iron Company	2	2
Allentown	4	4
Crane, Catasauqua	6	2
Thomas Iron Company	6	3
Lehigh Valley	3	1
Lehigh Iron Company	3	0
Pine Forge	1	0
Emaus	2	0
Pittsburgh	3	0
Total	38	19

This exhibit shows how damaging the present suspension is to the iron trade of the valley. All work is not resumed shortly.

Scotch pig is in moderate request, with sales of 500 tons at $22; we quote Eglinton at $26; Gartsherrie at 26.

Anthracite No. 1 pig	
Anthracite No. 2	$22@23
Anthracite Grey forge	25@30
Anthracite White forge	25@29
Scotch pig No. 1	26@32

Manufactured Iron—Bar is firm at $70. Rails are some active at $70 for American at works. Spikes are $3@3 50, cold, to arrive; scrap at $40 for No. 1 round lot.

Boston Home Journal.—Price Current.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 25, 1871.

ETHAN—With the approach of spring the volume of trade grows larger, a fact which is significant, foreshadowing as it does, a heavy business in store for Pittsburgh dealers. There has been but little change in the leading articles of commerce since our last report, the market being quiet but very firm at quotations. Flour is held in ample stock both by mills and stores, and is fair demand for the various brands is reported. Grain coming in some measure to the shape of sales of bonded, not arriving as freely, and all good sound lots find ready sale. The market, however, is not an active one, nor can prices be termed strong. In the articles of bacon and provisions we have no change to note in prices. Dealers report a good local demand. Groceries are active at unchanged figures; sugars and coffees being the most improved items. Whisky is rather weak, and the tendency of prices are lower. The produce market continues well supplied, and the same remark will apply to the local markets.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; choice selected, $5@5 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gal. buckets at $1 50 ₩ doz; ₩ gallon 20@30c.

BEANS—Sales, small, common, 48 per cent., 3¼@; refined, 55 per cent., 3¾@4c; choice, 4@4½; peas, 90@95c ₩ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $5 50 ₩ bbl, and $2 50 @2 75 ₩ cwt.

BRAN—Sales at 2½@2c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 00; Factory 16@16½c; Ohio 15@15½c.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime 28@29c ₩ lb; choice, 30@32c.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₩ lb.

BACON—Sugar-cured hams—Our market is firm at the following quotations: Shoulders plain 10c; sugar-cured, 11@12c. Sides, plain, 12¼c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Moss pork, $23@23 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef, 15c. Lard—In tierces prime steam, 12c; in small kettle rendered, 13¼@14c.

BRISTLES—There is a fair inquiry, and sales are regularly made as follows: Western Reserve at 44c@45c; Ohio at Factory 43@46c; Ohio Graded at 47@48c; New York Goshen 48@49c; Sweitzer 48c ₩ lb.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $4 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $3@4 ₩ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 @6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OILS—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CHEESE—Sales of Limberville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $3 @ 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Sperm dull; unsold at 42½c; adamantine, 29c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12 if we may take our late civil war and the results of its close on the money markets of the world as an example, it is a fair presumption that the finality of the present war in Europe will have a beneficial effect on the securities of all kinds. Our own war was followed by something of a panic in stocks, but this was due to the fluctuations in the gold market, as gold fell off ten or twenty per cent in a single hour.

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The March interest coupons, to-forties, payment of which commenced yesterday at the Sub-Treasury, New York, without abatement, were buying (over the counter) gold; yesterday's bids for the Treasury million would have taken the whole of it. It is not surprising, therefore, that the prices of gold fluctuate as where it is; the demand for custom being three to four times the amount of the Government sales.

The Financial *Bulletin* in noticing the Wall Street markets says: As we have before noticed the banks and other large lenders appear to be getting into the get good rates for their money on call, owing to the dullness of the Stock Exchange, they are buying Government bonds which keep them firm and advancing. The investment demand properly speaking is not very large, nor is there an organized speculative movement in the market With the exception of New South Carolinas, which have been weak, Southern State bonds have been strong to-day, the business transacted chiefly on Tennessees, North Carolinas, Virginias and Georgias. Railroad bonds continue firm on the general list; Central Pacific closed at 94¼@94¾. The Union Pacific bonds were rather heavy in the afternoon and closed as follows: First Mortgages 85¾@86; Land Grants 77¼ 87¾, and Incomes 73¾@73¾. City Bank Shares were dull and firm.

Amongst the entire speculative interest in the stock market centered in Western Union Telegraph to-day, and as we noticed in our last issue would probably be the case, the prices advanced about two points, closing under cover, at a reaction. The "spoil" and in all the stock lent out to the "bears" "short" of it, and the advance in the price shows that those "shorts" were forced to buy. The "bears" are free sellers at the advance, and are now willing to let the market run off before they come in again. Speculators in the stock should not lose sight of the fact that the stock is gradually but steadily being reduced by the operation of the sinking fund. Already about $4,000,000 have been retired. It is understood that the policy of those controlling the property (the Vanderbilt party) in performance to resuming dividends. Railroad stocks have been dull but strong, with the principal dealings in Lake Shore. The Rock Island directors will soon hold a meeting for the purpose of declaring their April dividend. Quicksilver has advanced to 35¾ on the election of a new Board of Directors.

In the express share list United States has been the most active, closing at 46@46½. At the close the general market was steady.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received as J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 27, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
C. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. Scrip	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	22	22	22	22	22	22
Reading	99	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore		96	96	96	96	96
Mich. Cent.	96	96	96	96	96	96
Illinois Cent.	137	137	137	137	137	137
Cleve. & Pitts.	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
C. & A.	106	106	106	106	106	106
Do. pref.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. pref.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Tol. & Wabash	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio & Miss.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chic. & Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
R. I. & Erie						
N. J. Central						
Canton	74	74	74	74	74	74
W. U.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.	63	63	63	63	63	63
Wells, F.	42	42	42	42	42	42
American Ex.	45	45	45	45	45	45
U. S. Ex.	60	60	60	60	60	60
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	35¼
Catawissa, preferred	39
Old Colony and Allegheny Railroad	14¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	27
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49¾

Pennsylvania was incorrectly quoted on Saturday morning at 60¾, it should have been 61¾.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says: At the stock market business was buoyantly if not actively resumed. Prices of all the leading shares tended upward, though the advance in the sales effected was by no means extensive. Considerable caution is just now exercised by purchasers of stocks, buyers on margins evincing a decided preference for the "carrying" of shares that possess intrinsic values proximate to the market quotations. Gatherwhite is again came into favor, the perusal of the last annual report of this corporation produced a favorable impression on capitalists, increased the inquiry of the the stock, and sent up the price ½. Lehigh Valley changed hands at a slight advance of Tuesday's rate; no change was wrought in Reading; Oil Creek and Camden and Amboy were in good request at full rates; 83 was offered for Norristown; 39½ for Catawissa preferred; 12 for common do.; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie; 45 for North Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already given notice that he will to-day commence the payment of interest due on the 10-40s on the 1st of March, without rebate. The amount payable is $4,564,182. The effect of this announcement, it was supposed, would be to depress the price of gold; but this expectation of the dealers was disappointed, gold closing a fraction higher than it closed on the previous day. The announcement yesterday afternoon that a treaty of peace had been agreed upon by Francesand Germany is taken by some as the starting point for a European demand for coin, and heavy shipments in the near future are counted upon as a "thing" probable. There will necessarily be much to do in both nations in repairing the damages of the war, and many enterprises of tempting character are calculated on as creating a large demand for means to carry them forward to be. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is anxious to refund the old 6ps into the new 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds, and in order to do so to any considerable extent, all the present issues of 5-20s must advance in prices, thus, in this view, we have an additional guarantee for a strong bond market for some time to come.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; also Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

February 25.—Iron—The market for pig iron continues unsettled and advancing, with very light stocks, which are rapidly decreasing under the general suspension of production. Foundry pig is especially scarce, and quotable at $29@33 for No. 1; $26@31 for No. 2; Gray Forge at $25 50 at furnaces, and white and mottled at $26.

The following is the number of furnaces in the Lehigh Valley, and the number of stacks blown out up to date:

Location of furnaces.	Stacks.	No. of stacks blown out.
Hokendon	2	2
Hellertown	3	3
Thomas Iron Company	2	2
Allentown	4	4
Crane, Catasauqua	6	2
Thomas Iron Company	6	3
Lehigh Valley	3	1
Lehigh Iron Company	3	0
Pine Forge	1	0
Emaus	2	0
Pittsburgh	3	0
Total	38	19

This exhibit shows how damaging the present suspension is to the iron trade of the valley. All work is not resumed shortly.

Scotch pig is in moderate request, with sales of 500 tons at $22; we quote Eglinton at $26; Gartsherrie at 26.

Anthracite No. 1 pig	
Anthracite No. 2	$22@23
Anthracite Grey forge	25@30
Anthracite White forge	25@29
Scotch pig No. 1	26@32

Manufactured Iron—Bar is firm at $70. Rails are some active at $70 for American at works. Spikes are $3@3 50, cold, to arrive; scrap at $40 for No. 1 round lot.

Boston Home Journal.—Price Current.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 25, 1871.

ETHAN—With the approach of spring the volume of trade grows larger, a fact which is significant, foreshadowing as it does, a heavy business in store for Pittsburgh dealers. There has been but little change in the leading articles of commerce since our last report, the market being quiet but very firm at quotations. Flour is held in ample stock both by mills and stores, and is fair demand for the various brands is reported. Grain coming in some measure to the shape of sales of bonded, not arriving as freely, and all good sound lots find ready sale. The market, however, is not an active one, nor can prices be termed strong. In the articles of bacon and provisions we have no change to note in prices. Dealers report a good local demand. Groceries are active at unchanged figures; sugars and coffees being the most improved items. Whisky is rather weak, and the tendency of prices are lower. The produce market continues well supplied, and the same remark will apply to the local markets.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; choice selected, $5@5 50 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gal. buckets at $1 50 ₩ doz; ₩ gallon 20@30c.

BEANS—Small navy, common, 48 per cent., 3¼@; refined, 55 per cent., 3¾@4c; choice, 4@4½; peas, 90@95c ₩ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $5 50 ₩ bbl, and $2 50 @2 75 ₩ cwt.

BRAN—Sales at 2½@2c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 00; Factory 16@16½c; Ohio 15@15½c.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime 28@29c ₩ lb; choice, 30@32c.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₩ lb.

BACON—Sugar-cured hams—Our market is firm at the following quotations: Shoulders plain 10c; sugar-cured, 11@12c. Sides, plain, 12¼c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Moss pork, $23@23 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef, 15c. Lard—In tierces prime steam, 12c; in small kettle rendered, 13¼@14c.

BRISTLES—There is a fair inquiry, and sales are regularly made as follows: Western Reserve at 44c@45c; Ohio at Factory 43@46c; Ohio Graded at 47@48c; New York Goshen 48@49c; Sweitzer 48c ₩ lb.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $4 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $3@4 ₩ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 @6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OILS—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CHEESE—Sales of Limberville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $3 @ 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Sperm dull; unsold at 42½c; adamantine, 29c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12 @12½c; Apples 5@6½c; choice halves, 12 @12½c; Peaches 12c per ₩; unpitted do. at 6@6c for green and 9@10c for sliced. Dried blackberries, 10@12c; pitted cherries 25c per ₩; unpitted do. at 6@6c.

EGGS—There is a fair supply of fresh eggs, and sales are made at 22@23c for dozen; packed dull at 18.

FISH—Prices firm.—Sales currants at 11@11¼c ₩ lb; prunes 11¼@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15¼c; Malaga raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 80c ₩ lb; 85c in a small way.

FLOUR—We have to note in prices. Dealers report an active local demand, with occasional orders for shipment. We quote: Superfine white wheat, $5 25@5 50; red wheat, extra, $5 75@6; Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00@7 25; in sacks 25c less. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels, $7 50; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 75; Iron City, (white) in barrels $6 00, in sacks $5 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 00, in sacks $5 50.

GRAIN.—The receipts are light, and was remarked yesterday, the market cannot be termed active or firm and there is a wide margin between the views of buyers and sellers. We give the following as the nominal quotations: Shelled corn, in sacks, 70c; bulking, the latter and extreme price for strictly prime. Corn steady on small receipts, and has been the situation for some time. The most important question at present is, and one hard to answer being "when will the oil trade revive?" The week's sales were light, merely to meet the current wants of the trade; prices remain very uncertain and correct figures difficult to obtain. The same remarks will apply to white Beans, at 90@95c per bush, and in the oil regions. Still notwithstanding this condition of affairs holders generally are firm in their hold for prices, refusing to come down sufficient to induce buyers to take hold. The future of oil don't look very promising.

CRUDE RECEIPTS

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks inclusive:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	5,602	9,749

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to February 25, 1871	83,953
Same time 1870	98,033
Same time 1869	90,533
Same time 1868	43,723
Same time 1867	38,097
Same time 1866	48,835
Same time 1865	4,597

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,846	1,584
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,918	12,147
Total	9,764	13,732

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to February 25th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,259	10,534	14,841
Allegheny Valley Railroad		29,027	37,612
Total	51,261	39,545	66,453

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	4,000	15,000
Refined, barrels	3,000	3,500
Total	7,000	18,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The crude market is quiet and firm, a moderate enquiry for early delivery, whilst futures was dull and neglected; there is still a material difference of opinion in regard to prices. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 11¼@11½c, March to April 11½c, March 11½c, April to May 11¾c, May to June 12c, June to July 12¼c; all year, 12¾@13c.

SALES:

1,000 barrels, spot	11¼c
500 barrels, spot	11¼c
2,000 barrels, February	11¼c
1,000 barrels, February	11¼c

REFINED.

The dullness we have previously noted continues; prices are weak and unsatisfactory. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 24@24½; February, 24½@; March, 24½@; April, 24½@; May, 25@25½; June, 25½@; March to June, 25c; R. O. till July, 25½c; all year, 27½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull and weak. Sales 150 city made immediate delivery at $1 70; 110 immediate delivery at $1 75, 20 days time; 500 delivered next week at $1 75.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—The market yesterday was quiet, sellers holding from both on upper and lower road. On upper road $4 25 was bid, and $4 30 asked. On lower road little was doing, buyers not being disposed to take prices asked, and sellers holding firm at an advance of ten cents. We quote the following

SALES:

200 bbls upper road	$4 25
200 bbls upper road, regardless	4 40
Six cars lower road, regardless	4 40
Two cars lower road, regardless	4 40
1,500 bbls lower road	4 40

The market closed quiet.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Closing market of the 24th.—Crude in bulk has been very quiet at 14½c, with no sales reported. Refined is held a little more steadily, but the market continues without animation; standard white 24½@; 1,000 bbls sold for various private terms, reported as equal to 24½c. For

Philadelphia delivery the market shows no important change. The demand is small; sales 1,000 bbls refined at 24½c, and 1,000 at 24¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 25.—Market seems to have a stronger feeling; offers of 7¾ 35; bidding firm at $6 60@6 70.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—Market quiet and firm at $4 25@4 50 on upper road.

OIL CITY, February 25.—Market quiet and dull; on creek $4 30@4 35; Oil City $4 50 to $4 55.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Market dull and nothing doing; Standard white 24½@; cases 27c. Crude 13½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 5 P. M.—Crude 13½c; refined February 24c bid, 24¼c asked; March 24½c asked; April 24¾c; May 25¼c; June to July 25¾c.

NEW YORK, February 25, 5 P. M.—Market dull and prices unchanged. No transactions reported.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 25.—Market firm; $1 45 bid; no transactions.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 25.—Market quiet at $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, February 25.—Market very quiet and firm; offering at $4 30 with very little inquiry and no sales.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—Market very dull and nothing doing. In the absence of transactions we quote at $4 15@4 30.

OIL CITY, February 25.—Market very dull at $4 45 @4 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 25.—Market very quiet and dull and nothing doing whatever. Prices unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Rates A G to Hudson Oil Works, 225 bbls.
Wm Steenrod to Sohio Oil Works, 200 bbls.
Fisher Bro to Standard Oil works, 444 bbls.
Fisher Bro to Standard Oil works, 212 bbls.
E & L Crawford to D Bly & Co, 80 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.
Hutchinson Oil Works.....226 Sohio Oil Works.....342
Standard Oil Works.....400 Hutchinson & Rodney..1,728

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION February 25, 1871.

J A McKee, Jersey City, 500 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frue & Co, Philadelphia.
Jarrett, Logan & S, 304 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for day, bbls.....1,804

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, February 25, 1871.

Cattle.

We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Martin, yard master, for the following arrivals and sales at the East Liberty Yards, for the week ending February 25th, 1871: Cattle, 180 cars; hogs, 102 cars; sheep, 60 cars; horses, 34 cars; mules, 16 cars. This shows an increase of 20 cars of hogs, and a decrease of 24 cars cattle and 20 cars of sheep, as compared with the arrivals of last week. The arrivals of cattle to-day were 5 cars, all through stock. The market for the week opened with 30 cars remaining in the yards unsold. Six cars of these are stock, and the balance fat cattle. Some of these will be driven to Allegheny and sold on Monday's market. The number remaining over unsold on Saturday is larger than for some time past. The market closed week, with the feeling that next week's prospects were not very good. The following are the closing rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50 to $7 00; good 4o prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3 50 to $5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,100, $2 50 to $5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day were fair, but very few are selling, and the market is rather weak, with a prospect of a decline if the weather continues warm, as not so much pork is consumed during the warm, season. The most perceptable change is noticable in York hogs, on which the decline is fully 1c since Tuesday morning. Below find closing rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $7 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 50@6 00; rough to common, $4 @5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was fair for the time of the week. The market is dull, very few selling, and reports from the yards indicate a dull week for trade favorable. On Tuesday the market was 1c

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Railroad Scrip Dividend Case.

Commissioner Pleasanton to Give a Decision To-morrow—Informal Meeting of the English Members of the High Commission—The Steamship Lobby Hopeless—Health of Mr. Sumner Much Improved, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1871.

The N. Y. Central Scrip Dividend Case.

Commissioner Pleasanton will decide the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend on Tuesday next. The amount involved in this case exceeds one million dollars.

The High Commission.

An informal meeting of the English members of the joint high commission for the settlement of differences between the United States and Great Britain will be held to-morrow. They will continue such informal meetings daily until the arrival of Sir John A. McDonald from Canada and Sir Stafford Northcote from England. Sir Stafford is now on the ocean, and Sir John is not expected for a week.

It is thought no formal organization will be effected for several days. The Commissioners, accompanied by Minister Thornton, visited the White House on Saturday, to pay their respects to the President. Secretary Fish was the only member of the American Commission present. No reference was made to subjects pertaining to the mission.

The Steamship Subsidy Lobbies.

Here have given up all hope of getting any action on their scheme this session. The vote in the Senate on Saturday tabling William's amendment to the postal appropriation bill, which proposed to give $100,000 annually for a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia, is regarded by them as conclusive evidence that the present temper of the Senate is hostile to the enterprise. There is still one more chance, however, as a motion is now pending before the Senate, and on which a vote will be taken to-morrow, to lay on the table the proposition for an annual increase of the subsidy to one million dollars to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. All subsidy pendent bills of this character, including Kellogg's New Orleans and Mexican scheme, which latter passed the Senate, will have to wait for another Congress, and commence de novo.

Mr. Sumner's Health Much Improved.

Senator Sumner is very much better, or at least seems so to his friends. He even talks of attending the Senate to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether he will venture to do so. He pronounces the story of Baez that he ever proposed to buy the Bay of Samana utterly false.

PEACE.

England at Last Intervenes.

The March Through Paris Given Up

TROOPS ARRIVING AT HAVRE.

Armistice Extended for a Few Hours Only.

ENGLAND.

Trains Running Regular between Dieppe and Paris—The Versailles "Monitour" on the Paris Press.

LONDON, February 26.—Passenger trains have commenced to run again between Dieppe and Paris. There are two arrivals and departures daily.

The Versailles *Monitour of Friday* states that 600 field pieces belonging to the army of Paris have been delivered to the Germans, and 1,357 cannon in good condition were found in the forts. The same paper denounces the arrogance of the Parisian press in insulting the victorious Germans and calumniating their army, as accused of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares that the occupation of Paris would be an act of justice by means of stopping such boundless effrontery, falsehood and theodomontade, and the entry of the troops is therefore hurried up, as soon as the armistice expires.

The March Through Paris Abandoned.

Special to the World.

LONDON, February 26.—The English Government has interfered at the last moment, and compelled the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. The troops will only pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

FRANCE.

Troops Arriving at Havre.

HAVRE, February 25.—Five thousand troops, with three batteries, have arrived here and fifteen thousand more are expected in case of hostilities being resumed.

Prolongation of the Armistice.

BORDEAUX, SUNDAY, 9 P. M., February 26.—No news has arrived here relative to the settlement of the preliminaries of peace or the prolongation of the armistice. It is believed that if the armistice is extended it will only be for a few hours.

PRUSSIA.

Opening of the German Parliament Postponed.

BERLIN, February 24.—An Imperial decree the opening of the German Parliament is postponed until the 16th of March.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Marathon Massacre Investigation—Trouble Between Spain and Egypt—European Powers Offer Mediation—The Queen of Spain Recovering, &c., &c.

The Marathon Massacre Investigation.

LONDON, February 26.—A dispatch from Athens announces that Erskine, the British Minister, has communicated to the Greek Government a dispatch from Earl Granville contending that the investigation of the Marathon massacre is insufficient. He is demanding fresh inquiry, especially into the conduct of officers recently acquitted.

Trouble between Spain and Egypt.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered to a clerk of the Spanish Consulate at Cairo. It was expected that the Consuls had quitted Egypt. The Madrid *Imperial* denies this, but states that they have been instructed to act energetically. Khedive has not yet replied to the representatives of Spain demanding satisfaction.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the meeting of the Cortes, with the exception of ten million Treasury bonds, as authorized by the last Cortes.

The Queen of Spain Recovering.

FLORENCE, February 26.—Queen Isabella of Spain is rapidly recovering from her recent illness, and will soon be able to resume her journey to Madrid.

Spain to Send Envoys to the Pope.

MADRID, February 25.—The Spanish Government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unfavorable. Several European powers have offered mediation between Spain and Egypt.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 26.—The steamship Nevada, New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

FIRES.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, February 26.—Platt's oyster packing establishment, on the south side of the city basin, was burned last night, together with its contents. Loss on the stock $25,000. Insured.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The furniture factory of Feldwich, Yeogt & Co. was partially burned today. Loss about $7,000. Insured.

New York, February 26, 1871.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

Cyrus W. Field has received the following telegram by cable: The French administration telegraph give notice that telegraphic messages can be accepted throughout France, for Paris, by the responsibility for invaded portions of the country.

LECTURE BY COLONEL BURKE.

Colonel Thomas F. Burke, one of the recently arrived Fenian exiles, lectured in the Dominican Catholic Church last night for the benefit of the poor of Paris. His subject, "Irish Patriotism." There were 3,000 people present.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The suit between the American and Overman Mining Companies, in California, involving the title to four hundred feet of the best ground claimed by the latter, was decided on Saturday in favor of the American.

Dr. Theophilus C. Dunn, an old and prominent citizen of Newport, R. I., died yesterday.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—River twenty-nine feet and rising rapidly; seventy-seven inches in canal. Arrived—Annie Laurie, Kanawha, Amanda Cairo. Rain continued at intervals to-day, wind from Northwest to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—River rising one inch per hour; it has risen fourteen inches the past twenty-four hours. Reports of a big swell above caused large amounts of freight to be ordered to the back. There are ten feet nine inches in the chute, and seven feet nine inches on the rocks. Weather cold and damp; windy all day; some snow to-night; mercury forty degrees. Arrived—Chas. Bodmann, Robert Burns, Tom Rees and barges, Cincinnati; River, Pittsburgh; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Nightingale, Arkansas River; Imperial, Memphis; Louis; Robert Burns, Memphis; Tom Rees and barges, New Orleans; Nightingale, Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati. The Bodmann leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 26.—Port list to-day: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 11 a. m.; Bostona, Ohio River packet, 11 a. m.; Goose Island to Nashville, 9 a. m.; R. J. Lockwood, Red River to St. Louis, 10 a. m.; Sam Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Sam Brown, Mound City to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Tallman, Nashville packet, 8 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; R. Holmes, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee River to St. Louis, 6 P. M. River rose two feet. Showering during the day; cloudy; mercury 38.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Arrived—Richmond, New Orleans; Belle and barges, Wheeling; Cite of Chester, Memphis; Bayard, Quincy; Columbia, Arkansas River; Departure, Cairo; Kountz, New Orleans; Ironsides, Memphis; Weather cold, with rain and snow most of the day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 26.—Cloudy and cool. River rising rapidly. Arrived—Emma Baldwin, White River; Silver Moon, Cincinnati; Great Republic, St. Louis, Departed—Alaska, Hicks, New Orleans; City of Pittsburgh, City of Cairo, St. Louis; Colorado, City of Alton, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 26.—Yesterday, Up—Olive Branch, Shreve, Fergood, Belle Lee. Down—Indiana, Bee and barges, R. E. Lee, City of Quincy, Greenback, Marietta, Dexter. To-day, Up—John Kyle. Down—Bismarck, last night. River rising. Clear and cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Clear and cool, and blowing hard from the northwest.

THE INDIANS.

No Apprehensions of War.

The Indians Generally Manifest a Desire for Peace—The President's Policy Popular with the Hostile Tribes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1871.

On the 16th instant a report was telegraphed from this city to the country, by the associated press, that the War Department had trustworthy information that the Indians of the southwest intended to make war in the spring, and General Pope's name was given as having mentioned these apprehensions. The Secretary of War asked the co-operation of the Indian authorities in preventing the threatened outbreak, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, which was by him referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Parker responds by a letter to Secretary Delano, covering a communication dated January 28 from Brinton Darlington, in charge of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, complaining of the misapprehension caused by the military, and expressing his pleasure at the proposed withdrawal of troops from the agency and from Camp Supply; also a communication from Superintendent Hoag, dated Lawrence, Ks., February 13, recommending for prosperity of the Indian service that all military officers in connection with the President's Indian policy be recalled, and also a communication from Superintendent Hoag, inclosing report of the council of the Cheyenne tribe, held January 30th. At this council all the leading chiefs of the Cheyennes were present, and they were unanimous in their views through eight or nine agency. The Indians positively contradicted and denied all reports that they intended going on the war path when the grass begins growing. The principal Chief said Colonel Nelson had insulted him in the presence of his people, and he had scolded back, but had not then or at the time of council any intention of making war. He said Colonel Nelson had endeavored, by every means in his power to prevent the Indians from coming to the agency, and from acting in accordance with the wishes of the agents. The Indians further said they would go any where, or do any thing, to prove their good intentions. It is further reported that throughout the fall and winter the Indians have shown great satisfaction with the agency, and never a more friendly spirit.

Another communication from August Darlington, dated the 25th instant, speaks in strong terms of the constant and sincere friendliness of the Arapahoes, with whom he has had frequent intercourse all through the winter, and who have expressed a desire of moving near the agency when spring opens. The Commissioner concludes as follows: In view of the foregoing, it would seem that to last on the part of the military the outbreak feared by Gen. Pope may be avoided, to which end the efforts of this office are energetically directed, care having been taken to furnish the Indians with supplies of every kind."

In connection with this matter it may be stated that Commissioner Parker has a letter from J. Lee Englebert, of the Cheyenne river agency, Dakota Territory, who left messengers dispatched December 12th, 1870, to all the hostile Indians now in Powder Run and Yellow Stone country, have returned, having met all the hostile chiefs and warriors in grand council. After much consultation and deliberation, the Indians expressed a favorable disposition toward the Great Father at Washington and his peace policy, and were determined to cease all hostilities against the military, settlers and their own people. They report that from five to ten thousand Indians will come in before the grass grows. They also report the great disappointment the wildest and most unruly chiefs, who have heretofore resisted all overtures of friendship, may perhaps be induced to visit the President at Washington in the spring. They are also anxious and fearful, and suggests that the attempt to have them do so be made. This recommendation is approved by Gen. Stanley, commander at Fort Sully.

In a communication from the superintendent Hoag, dated the 21st instant, saying the civilized tribes in the Indian territory have sent, or will send, delegations to meet roving tribes in the south bend of the Washita River in April, and induce them, if possible, to send representatives to an adjourned session of the grand council at Okmulgee in June. This action is in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior when the constitution of the territory was formed, which is now before Congress. The civilized Indians have become interested in the work of improving the condition of their brethren, and are able to accomplish more than white agents. But just here Congress is likely to kill all hope of advance in that direction. The Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate reported an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, appropriating thirteen thousand five hundred dollars for the Okmulgee council fire on motion of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, it was struck out. Unless provided for in some way, the Council cannot meet in June next, and all this promising work will be thrown away. Senators and Representatives from the far Western States and Territories show a feeling not much different from contempt for the President's policy for the reason of the native barbarians and the preservation of peace on the plains. The appropriation last year for the Okmulgee Council was ten thousand dollars, and the Indian agents think no money was ever more profitably expended in the Indian service in the judgment of the officers of the Interior Department.

The opponents of the President's policy on the plains are chiefly among officers and adventurers who paid their account in stirring up war and rumors of war, and they hold that their advices are much more trustworthy than those through other of the above channels. As indicated by the letters already mentioned, there is not only no reasonable ground for apprehension of war, but on the contrary the peace policy is making rapid strides in subduing the fierce spirit of the Indians who are located at the agencies, and extending its influence for good even among the wild tribes never before approached.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Both Parties Determined to Fight to the Bitter End—Governor Hartranft Called On to Interfere—Martial Law Talked Of.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 26.—The situation remains unchanged. Both operators and miners are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. A few operators are working with the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to keep prices higher than they are, but the bulk of the coal is now at work on the $2 50 basis and make better wages, working only about seven hours a day, than other people who work ten hours a day. The only persons who are really oppressed in this county are the laborers working by the day or month. These are the ones who suffer most. The operators and miners are more to blame for that than the operators.

The Court of Common Pleas abrogated the $250 basis unanimously agreed upon by this county in 1871, and after the Miners' Association of Schuylkill assumed that no action will be taken on the proposition made by the meeting held in Philadelphia until the 4th of March.

The Reading Railroad Company offer a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of leaders and deterring their track. The following will appear in the *Miners' Journal* to-morrow morning: "If a few leaders are determined to keep this region in idleness by their tyranny and oppression, and all miners and laborers engaged in mining coal, and which is now extending to all classes, against all reason and justice, cannot be brought to a right way to reach it. The grand jury of the county will meet in about two weeks and then declare this region to be in a state of disorder. Then legal application can be made to place it under martial law, and the men arrested and tried by the laws, and sent to the places to others that will. If any of these leaders should read this, we say to them, look out for them on the spot. Consumers abroad can greatly aid in this matter by taking active measures in this contest. The operators are in favor of furnishing coal at a lower rate, to suit the altered state of the trade of the country, and which also secure union to the operators and a fair remuneration for the one side and cheaper fuel for the other."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Northern Central Railway.

The Annual Meeting and Reports—Directors Elected—A Few Words About John W. Garrett, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI AND DAYTON SHORT LINE.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The engineers will commence locating the route of the Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line Railroad this week.

Northern Central Railway Company.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company was held at Calvert Station on the 23d. On motion of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Henry W. Gilbert was appointed Chairman, and Robert R. Hollins, Esq., Secretary.

The following papers were presented by the Secretary of the Company: A List of Stockholders; Certificate of the appointment of Judges of Election; Certificate of the Qualification of Judges.

The annual report of the President was read and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. The following are extracts from the report:

The following report of the operations of your road for the year 1870 is herewith respectfully submitted:

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

The earnings from transp'n of freight were.....$2,876,725 85
The earnings from the transportation of passengers were.....878,849 34
The earnings from transportation of express.....84,722 23
The earnings from transportation of mails were.....40,032 20
The earnings from miscellaneous sources were.....208,706 15

Total earnings for the year.....$4,090,434 58
The expenditures were for:
Conducting transportation.....$887,992 56
Motive power.....1,007,525 46
Maintenance of cars.....342,491 18
Maintenance of way.....716,469 23
General expenses.....66,998 23

Total expenses.....$2,816,667 74

Showing a net revenue of.....$1,271,962 84
A decrease in net earnings of.....$14,339 92

It is impossible to give an accurate comparison of the operations of the present year with those of the preceding year, because of a change made in the mode of keeping the accounts. Since the 1st of January this year it has been the custom of the Auditor to charge expenses and credit receipts with bills paid to each date, when in fact, we acted merely as their agents.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

There were carried during this year 1,109,349 passengers, and in 1869, 1,137,694, a decrease of 28,445.

We moved in 1870.....3,660,765
We moved in 1869.....3,413,332
Showing an increase in tonnage of.....247,433

The price received for moving each ton one mile is 1 96-100 cents, being ¼ of a cent less than 1869 and 1 cent less than 1868.

The gross tonnage of the road for moving an additional net profit of $378,804 28. The operating ratio has been reduced per cent. of the receipts, being 1 5-16 per cent. less than the previous year.

The road in its repairs and has been kept in excellent condition. To expense consistent with proper economy has been spared to maintain and improve it. And we have given the satisfaction of reporting that not another year has passed without any accident to a passenger.

THE COAL TRAFFIC.

In our last report we referred to the efforts we were making to secure a more reliable coal traffic. We are glad to say that we have succeeded in increasing that branch of the business materially. The coal transported over the main line this year reached a total of 691,498 tons, against 525,546 in 1869; an increase of 165,952 gross tons. Of this increase 26,439 tons went to the city of Baltimore, the totals to that point being 175,425 tons. The balance of the increase was distributed over and along the whole road.

1869 AND 1870.

In making up the statements for this year the growth of the business of the road suggested the propriety of making a comparison between the business of 1870 and that of 1869, together with a comparison of the financial condition of the Company then and now:

The gross receipts of the Main Line in 1869 were.....	$964,621 39
The gross receipts of the Main Line in 1870 were.....	2,898,621 68
Showing an increase in ten years of...	$1,934,002 38
The net revenue in 1869 was.....	$283,627 17
The net revenue in 1870 was.....	1,042,713 02
Increase of 1870 over 1869—net.....	$759,085 15
The number of passengers carried in 1869 was.....	363,076
The number of passengers carried in 1870 was.....	719,653
Increase.....	356,587
Number of tons of freight carried in 1869.....	592,769
Number of tons of freight carried in 1870.....	1,736,447
Increase.....	1,143,678

The total number of cars, of all descriptions, in 1869 was 1,764, and the General Superintendent reported a large number of those unfit for service, and requiring to be rebuilt during the year 1861, because, as he said, "they had been running from twelve to eighteen years." The total number of freight cars now on the road is 5,648, and all are in first-class order. The total number of engines belonging to the company in 1869 was 96. In 1870 we have 131.

A SELF-APPOINTED RAILROAD KING.

We have seen but few newspaper notices of the importance of the business of this road to the city of Baltimore, because we believed that time would show to every fair-minded person that this line was not only important, but the most important to the commercial connection enjoyed by the city. We should have continued our silence but for the repeated oratorical efforts of the self-appointed railroad king of the state, whose custom it has been to magnify the importance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and belittle the Northern Central Railway by constant attacks upon it, and to endeavor to excite prejudice against it because the Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds in its stock. All will remember when the struggle took place between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the control of this road, the persistent efforts of the President of the first named company to control it by inducing his friends to invest their money in what was in reality then a worthless stock, stimulating prejudice against the road and its connections, and rendering its management subservient to the interest of his own line, and thus preventing any recovery from its temporary bankruptcy.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

An election for twelve directors for the ensuing year was then held, Messrs. Philip A. Small, James Young and Josiah Bacon acting as judges. The following gentlemen were declared elected: J. D. Cameron, Wistar Morris, J. M. Kennedy, E. C. Biddle, Ed. Smith, J. P. Jones, A. E. Kupp, Wm. Colder, Henry Welsh, George Nugent and F. J. Wagenhorst and S. M. Shoemaker.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following resolution was passed:

OTHER BOARDS TO BE ASSISTED.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to take such financial measures to provide for the payment at maturity of mortgages bonds on any of the leased lines of this company, or as may be required to aid other companies connected directly with this road, and in the completion of the same, and to the completion of their works, as they may be deem best to protect and promote the interests of this company.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

SILVER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Reported Discovery of an Ancient Silver Mine in Roane County.

A letter to the Bellaire *Standard* contains the following statements:

There is a good deal of excitement now in Roane county, W. Va., about a silver mine that was discovered in 1849, but not made known till lately. It was discovered by A. S. Hickel, owner of the land on which the mineral was found. He says as he was going through the woods he noticed a stone through the heart of a white oak tree, and thinking it to be a strange phenomenon of nature, examined it particularly, and found it to be Nature's work of art. This led him to look around for more, and he soon made object to which this was a guide. He accordingly went on digging, and struck a crevice of some other of the same description, and also on either side of the line was a deposit of the same kind of stone, of the course of which bisected the courses of the pine knots. At the point of intersection is the mine, which has proved to be a rich deposit of silver ore. On examination of the ore, we find that it has been worked at some time in the past. On the south side about twenty yards, is a sand stone about six feet square with grooves in each of the corners. The rock has been burned on the top and not on the bottom, and is supposed to have been the furnace in which the ores. Cinders are found in great abundance, and picks and shovels are also found. Charcoal to the depth of about three hundred yards from the mine are over one hundred graves.

The vein of silver ore is a triangular shape and are six feet wide and three feet deep; supposed to run in a perpendicular direction. The ore is of various kinds of ore, rose-color, gray and black mixed, specimens of all of which can be seen at the editor's office.

A company has commenced work and no doubt speaks of making twenty pounds of the ore were sent to Steubenville last week to Professor Fisher, to ascertain the value of the ore, which is very rich. The excitement is almost as high in that section as it was at the discovery of gold in 1849, so fond for sale for miles around, all thinking that it is a huge mine of silver.

If this should prove as they think, the Indian saying will be taken more account of in the future. They tell us that their paper was filled with gold and with silver than we do with iron.

The editor of the *Standard* says the specimens shown him have the appearance of pure silver.

STATE NEWS.

A new furnace is to be built at Birdsboro, Berks county.

The Croton Glass Works, New Castle, will resume work about the first of April.

Woodburn Greeley, a nephew of Horace Greeley, was killed while felling trees near Corry on the 22d.

The trial of Mrs. Catherine Grimm, for killing her husband, at Bedford last week, a verdict of not guilty being rendered. The trial cost the county between $6,000 and $8,000.

The German Press Association of Pennsylvania will meet at Allentown on the 8th of March.

George W. House was killed on Thursday, near Girard, Erie county, by falling timber.

Susan B. Anthony will lecture in Brookville on the 20th of March.

Ransom Miller, an old and respected citizen of Crawford county, died suddenly at his residence in Mead Corners on Friday.

The Good Templars of Titusville, celebrate the 4th anniversary of their lodge, on the 15th proximo.

According to the triennial assessment, the real estate in Berks county is valued at $18,484,382.

A company of capitalists propose to erect a blast furnace in Greenville, Mercer county.

Professor Edward Parrish has resigned the Presidency of Swarthmore College—the leading educational institution of the Friends. The resignation takes effect first day of the next college for the present under charge of Professor Magill.

Our telegraphic dispatches of Saturday morning gave account of the killing of Judge Conyngham, at Wilkesbarre, on Friday night. The late Judge was about seventy-six years of age. He studied law in Philadelphia, under J. R. Ingersoll, and after practicing at Milford, Pike county, in the course of time, he became a judge. He was on the bench for about thirty years. About a year ago he resigned, and on that occasion he was presented by members of the bar. He was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was the brother of the late Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a leader of the Evangelical or Low Church party, and was President of several church associations, a long time the American Missionary Society. He was in early life a practicing lawyer and hearty, and gave promise of many years of usefulness to come.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Clark's Flagg, New York.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Zavistowski Sisters.
Lease for Sale—Jacob Dilworth.
Drug Store for Sale—J. Beswanger.
House for Sale—Scott & Bro.
Residence for Sale—David H. Veech.
Dissolution—Hartman & Co., Federal street.
Stock Sales—A. M'Closkey.
Farms for Sale—Wm. Arnold.
Proposals—Thomas Steel.
Assignee's Sale of Books and Accounts.
Partner Wanted—W. A. T., this office.
Children's Jubilee.
Library Hall—Thomas' Concerts, March 3, 4 and 6
Liberty Hall—Gen. Wood, Humorist, February 28.
Dissolution—Bostwick & Vance.
Boarding—No. 102 North avenue.
Opera House—Walhalla and Bioplastic Troupes.
Mercantile Library Hall—The Coming Girl.
Halford Table Sauce.
Oakland Property for Sale—C. Hanson Love & Bro.
Clothing—Oppenheimer.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Oil Wood Stoves for Rent—Oliver M'Clintock & Co.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre—Olive Logan.
Library Hall—Mrs. Elizabeth Cadie Stanton, March 3d.
Lecture—Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
Notice to Shippers—C. Nettleton.
Texas—John D. M'Kenzie & Son.
Reduction in Lumber—Milton Brothers.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co.
Residence for Rent—John D. Bailey.
Dissolution—Thompson & Co.—W. A. M'Candless, M. D.
Upholsterers—F. Edmundson & Son.
Waltham Watches—W. Hall, Black & Co.
Granular Preparations—Simon Johnston.
Bridal Sets—Jos. Fahnestock & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Timber Land for Sale—Jacob Dilworth.
Election Notice—Allegheny Bridge Co.
Dry Goods—Hill & Dorsey.
D. W. Evans' One Price Department Store.
Cracker Bakery and 92 Liberty street.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Heated Compound—Bullis & Maloney.
Scrap from Wanted—Bullis & Maloney.
Mortgage Wanted—Thomas M. Kennedy, Mc.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Baldwin & Jenkins.
Drug Stores for Sale—R. Fahnestock & Co.
Residence for Rent—Jacob Dilworth.
Lease for Sale—Oliver M'Clintock & Co.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.

List of Unmailable Letters, February 26.

	Cts.
Brown & Co. Chas., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3
Bright Miss Lizzy, Baltimore, Md.....	3
Brooks Rev. J. W., Georgetown, N. Y.....	3
Brooks Thos N., Meadville, Pa.....	3
Black & Pendan, Waynesburg, Pa.....	3
Bell Tom & J., Clayville, Pa.....	3
Corbin S. C., Black River, Pa.....	3
Corey Dr. J. H., Cincinnati, O.....	3
Craven R. L., West Alexandria, Pa.....	3
Haymond Luther, Fairmont, W. Va.....	3
Lyell D., Washington, Pa.....	3
Martin & Co. Geo. D., Canton, Ohio.....	3
Morgan Rev. Mr., Greenbush, Pa.....	3
Pond, Cooner & Foulke, McConnellsville, Ohio.....	3
Rollin Anthony, Columbiana, Ohio.....	3
Stahl & Co., Monongahela City, Pa.....	3
Sherwood, Hyatt, Sons & Co., Cambridge, Pa.....	3
Wilson Thos. H. & Co., Youngstown, Ohio.....	3

The Thomas Concerts.

The sale of seats for the three grand concerts to be given in Grow's Opera House by the celebrated baregins at H. Kleber & Bros.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street, to-morrow morning. To persons who purchase tickets for the whole course of three the reserved seat for the matinee on Saturday will be given free of charge. This is a very liberal offer, and will no doubt be embraced by our musical citizens.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The ZAVISTOWSKI Sisters, who come to us highly recommended as worthy artists, make their first appearance in this city at the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening, having chosen for their initial performance the drama of the "Queen of Hearts," in which they will display to the character of *Sue*, and Miss Alice that of *Meg*, introducing a number of songs, dances, etc. We bespeak for these new candidates for favor a full house and an impartial hearing. The play, although not a new one by any means, has retained its old popularity, and affords many opportunities for fine acting.

OPERA HOUSE.—Novelty is the order of the day at this popular place of amusement. The programme for this week embraces a great variety of new and interesting features. The management announces a host of new stars, embracing the Walhalla and Bioplastic troupes, twelve in number, and all finished gymnasts; Miles Betty and Emily Rigl, Miss Kate Haymond, Little Vic, a pleasing actress; Pankhurst and Collins, dodging song and dance artistes. Their fat Dutch and Ethiopian comedian; C. W. Kemble, Welsh Edwards, George McDonald and Jack Collier, actors, and other "too numerous to mention." Not the least attractive feature of the week will be the prismatic fountains, with tableaux.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Those most eccentric dancers and pantomimists, the Kiraly troupe, from Hungary, head the great list of attractions at Manager Aims's cosy theater for the current week. In addition to these there are eighteen persons in the female minstrel troupe; the Lawrence troupe, twelve in number; Sam Ryan, the old-time favorite Irish comedian; Miss Malinda Nagle, jig dancer, and many others. This will be a week of great bills at the Varieties.

THE PROPOSED FEE BILL.

Meeting of the Law Association—The Report of the Committee Appointed to Prepare a Fee Bill—Views of Members of the Bar.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. White, for the purpose of working a reform by correcting some, at least, of the many abuses in and about the county offices, having failed to become a law, owing perhaps to objectionable features, the members of the bar of this county resolved to prepare a bill, if possible, that would meet the demands of the public in the matter of reform, and at the same time be free from the objections urged against Mr. White's bill. For that purpose a meeting of the law association was held, and after a full expression of the views of the members on the matter a committee was appointed to prepare a bill to be submitted at a special meeting Saturday, called for the purpose.

The Association convened at two o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, Maj. A. M. Brown; J. E. McKelvey, Esq., acting Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and called upon the Committee for the report.

Mr. Lucas asked a few minutes indulgence.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Mr. C. H. Fetterman moved a suspension of the rules for the consideration of other business. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Fetterman from the committee appointed to prepare a bill relative to mechanics' liens, presented the report of the committee, accompanied by which was a draft of a bill providing that all sub-contractors, or persons furnishing material for the construction of any building, be required to give notice to the owner of said building within fifteen days of the time the labor is performed or materials furnished, of their intention to hold the building liable for such labor or material by mechanics' lien.

Mr. Bell urged some objection to the bill and at his motion the consideration of it was postponed for one week.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEE BILL.

Mr. Lucas, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a draft of a Fee bill, stated that the committee had not time to prepare a written report giving their reasons for the changes recommended by the bill they would present, and he would ask leave of the Association to present such report at a future meeting of the Association. It would be seen that the committee have not interfered with the fees in the offices of Recorder, Clerk of the Orphan's Court, Treasurer, District Attorney for the reason that in neither of those offices, particularly the offices of the Orphan's Court and Register offices do the officers receive a fair compensation for their services, and the fees could not be interfered with unless it was to increase them, which the committee did not think advisable so long as good men we willing to do the work for the present fees.

THE PROPOSED BILL.

Mr. Lucas then proceeded to read the bill recommended by the committee, as follows:

An Act to fix and regulate the fees to be received by certain county officers of the county of Allegheny, and to regulate the publication of notices of sheriff's sales and other legal notices in said county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.* That from and after the first day of December next the fees to be received by the several officers hereinafter named shall be as follows, and not other or greater fees; that is to say:

PROTHONOTARY'S FEES.

The fees of the Prothonotary of District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said county of Allegheny shall be as follows:

Upon each writ, entry of judgment on bond, or by confession, amicable action, mechanics or municipal lien, appeal from justice, transcript of judgment of justice, bill in equity, and on any other petition or original proceeding requiring an appearance docket entry.....$ 25

On each suit, or proceeding settled, discontinued or before trial, or by default or final judgment by default, including all argument list entered and the case not tried.....

For each writ of error, certificate and seal.....

For each writ of certificate, Testatum fieri facias, or capias and satisfaction thereof.....

On each writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Writ of Partition, Writ of Inquisition, Writ of Error, Writ of Certificate and seal, Writ of Scire Facias, Writ of Error, Writ of Certificate and seal, Writ of Error, Writ of Certificate and seal, Writ of Error, Writ of Certificate and seal